THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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... all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1866. NO. 43.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each andevery insertion, $1.

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State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY,

In Equity—Filed October 18th, 1866.

James Powell, *et. al.* vs. ... W. Patterson and Wife, Judith Ann, *et al.* } Petition to sell Land for partition.

IT APPEARING that Jno. W. Patterson and wife Judith Ann, and Franklin Alsobrook and ... Sarah F., defendants in the above cause, re-... beyond the limits of the State, publication is ... made notifying them to appear at the next ... of this Court, to be held at the Court House ... Rockingham, on the third Monday in March ... then and there to plead, answer or demur to ... above petition, or the cause will be heard *ex* ... and judgment given *pro confesso*.

JNO. W. COLE,
Clerk and Master in Equity.
Nov. 8 40-6w

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE.

... Reeves ... and others, *Ex Parte.* } In Equity, Fall Term, A. D., 1866.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Equity for New Hanover county, made in the above ... cause, I will sell, at public auction, to the ... bidder, at the Market House, in the City ... Wilmington, on the 20th day of December, 1866, ... following tracts of land situate in the county ... New Hanover, viz: Beginning at a large cy-... on the edge of Black Swamp, running thence ... 40 deg., E. 40 poles to a stake, thence North ... 6 min. 40 poles, to a pine; thence South 38 ... E. 98 poles to a pine, Montgomery's corner; ... South 470 West, 206 poles to a stake; thence ... 76 deg., West 25 poles to a stake; thence ... 75 deg., West 36 poles to a black gum on ... of a small branch; thence North 15 deg., ... 71 poles to a stake formerly a pine known as ... corner; thence North 47 deg., West 148 ... to a stake; thence North 31 deg., East 108 ... to a pine; thence North 25 deg., West 88 ... spruce pine on the edge of a swamp, an ... making out of Black River swamp; thence ... 79 deg., East 100 poles to a stake in or near ... edge of said Black Swamp; thence direct to ... first station.

Also another tract beginning at a black gum, ... three chops in said black gum, on the West ... of Black Swamp, at the run of said Swamp; ... running a Westwardly course along a line ... marked trees to a stake on the West side of the ... leading from the crossing place of Black ... to Gordon's old mill; thence a Southwardly ... with the West side of said road along Mont-... fence to the corner of said fence; then ... West course in a straight line to a marked ... the foot of Montgomery's new road; thence ... Northwardly course to Montgomery's three ... Corner, known as the old Atkinson Corner; ... with the said Montgomery's or Daniel At-... line to the run of Black Swamp; thence ... run of said Swamp to the beginning.—... premises above described belong to the estate ... Montgomery, deceased. The said tracts ... will be sold upon the following terms: One-... of the purchase money cash, the balance ... credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, ... from date, the purchaser giving bonds ... approved securities for the deferred pay-...

FREDERICK D. POISSON,
Clerk and Master.
Nov. ... 37-d1t-w5t

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROU-... with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of ... lack of appetite, distress after eating, ... constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if ... not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

... now recommended by the highest medi-... and warranted to produce an im-... beneficial effect. They are exceedingly ... perfectly pure, and must supercede all ... where a healthy, gentle stimulant is ...

... strengthen and invigorate.
... create a healthy appetite.
... an antidote to change of water and ...
... effects of dissipation and late ...
... strengthen the system and enliven the ...
... prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
... purify the breath and acidity of the stom-...
... cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
... cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
... cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head-...

... make the weak strong, the languid bril-... and are exhausted nature's great restorer. ... are composed of the celebrated Calisaya ... wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all ... in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For ... see circulars and testimonials around ... bottle.

... Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. ... it has an unmutilated metal cap over the ... of each bottle, and green label for exportation, ... each neck. See descriptive circular around ...

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
12-1y

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by ... Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, ... will pay revenue tax and other charges. All ... covered by insurance, with or without ...

2-tf

... W. M. MONROE.

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all ... business intrusted to their care.

35-wtf

... J. E. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,

... & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

... prompt personal attention to all ... Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Tur-... Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for ... Also, to forwarding Merchan-...

w-1-tf

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Do you wish to Purchase any Article

OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OR

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS?

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

... at all times the largest assortment in ...

... largely engaged in the manufac-... and sale of Clothing.

... longer experience in the trade in this ... House having been established in ... 1826. Possessing these advantages, ... afford to sell a superior article as low ... who sell inferior Clothing. Call at

... MARKET STREET,

... be found an elegant stock of the most ... and well made Clothing, at mode-...

MUNSON & CO.
49 d1t - 43-wit

A Herald Canard Shown Up.

... is not one word of truth in the ... sensation of to-day that there are ... fifteen and twenty thousand troops ... around Washington. The records of ... War Department show that the whole ... will not exceed twenty-five hun-... and they have been here for many ...

MARRIED.

... 22d inst., at Masonboro' Sound, by the ... Grant, Mr. GEORGE A. LUMSDEN to ... VICTORIA FIRTH.

... same time and place, and by the same, ... GEORGE W. ROGERS to Miss NANCY E. ... KENEDY, all of this county.

From the Metropolitan Record.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.

No more o'er living hearts to wave,
Its tattered folds forever furled;
We laid it in an honored grave
And left its memories to the world

The agony of long, long years
May in a moment be compressed,
And with a grief too deep for teers
A heart may be oppressed.

Oh! there are those who die too late
For faith in God, and Right and Truth—
The cold mechanic gasp of Fate
Hath crushed the roses of their youth.

More blessed are the dead who fell
Beneath it in unfaltering trust,
Than we who loved it passing well
Yet lived to see it trail the dust.

It hath no future which endears,
And this farewell shall be our last,
Embalm it in a nation's tears
And consecrate it to the past.

To mouldering hands that to it clung,
And flaunted it in hostile faces,
To pulseless arms that round it flung
The fervor of their last ambraces.

To our dead heroes—to the hearts
That thrill no more to love or glory;
To those who acted well their parts,
Who died in youth and live in story.

With tears forever be it told
Until oblivion covers all;
Until the heavens themselves wax old
And totter slowly to their fall.

DRESSING FOR CHURCH.

Has anybody heard the bell;
You have?—dear me, I know full well!
I'll never dress in time.
For mercy's sake, come help me, Luce,
I'll make my toilet very spruce—
This silk is quite sublime!

Here, lace this gaiter for me, do:
"A hole!" you say? plague take the shoe!
Please, Lucy, try and hide it.
Just think, it's Sunday, and, my soul,
I cannot wear it with a hole!
The men will surely spy it.

They're always peeping at our feet,
(Tho', to be sure, they needn't peep,
The way we hold our dresses;)
I'll disappoint them, though, to-day!
"And cross myself," pray did you say?
Don't laugh at my distresses!

Now, Lucy, pray feel my waterfall;
Do you think it large? ain't it too small?
What bother these things give.
My rats and mice, do they set straight?
Please hurry Lucy, I know I'm late—
There's "Willie," as I live.

How splendidly the silk will rustle!
(Please hand my "self-adjusting bustle,"
My corset and my hoop.)
There now, I'll take five skirts or six—
Do hurry, Lucy, and help me fix,
You know I cannot stoop!

"How shall I say my prayers to-day?"
As if girls went to church to pray!
How can you be so foolish?
Here, damp this ribbon in cologne;
"What for?" to paint, you silly one;
Now, Lucy, don't be mulish.

Now, then, my hat—how he abhors
This thing—it's big as all out-doors—
The frightful sugar scoop!
Thank heaven, my cloak is handsome too;
It cost enough to be, I know
(Straighten this horrid hoop!)

My handkerchief and gloves you'll find
Just in the drawer. Lucy, are you blind?
(Does my dress trail?)
It's all the fashion now, you know;
(Pray does the paint and powder show
Through my loose veil?)

Thank you, my dear, I b'lieve I'm dressed;
The saints be praised! the day of rest
Comes only once in seven;
For if, on all the other six,
This trouble I should have to fix,
I'd never get to heaven.

STATE NEWS.

WE regret to have to state that the devil seems to hold sway in some of the counties east of us. On Sunday night last, the cotton gins of Josiah Sugg, and Jos. Murphy, in the county of Greene, were destroyed by fire. We hear of other gins being burned on the same night, still lower down the country.—*Goldsboro' News, 21st.*

CATTLE.—Mr. J. C. Norwood has brought to our city, for shipment to the Norfolk, Va., market, some forty head of fine beef cattle. Four of them, as large steers as we ever saw, were weighed yesterday, upon the public scales, and one pair weighed 2200 pounds, and another 2640 pounds.—We would consider this pretty good beef. These beeves were brought from Lenoir, N. C., and all are in fine condition. We don't like to see such fine cattle being shipped from our market, though it is supplied with some fine beef.

Charlotte Guardian, 20th.

The people of Caswell county, N. C., and Danville, Va., are trying to secure the building of a Railroad from the Coal Fields in Chatham county, via the Company Shops and Yanceyville, to Danville. This scheme, if successful, would put them in communication with Fayetteville and Wilmington. But it seems to us that if Danville wants to reach the N. C. Coal Fields and Fayetteville and Wilmington, it would be better to cooperate in the movement to extend the Fayetteville and Western Railroad to Greensboro'.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

MOVING AWAY.—From what we see and hear we believe there is a restless disposition among many Southern people to move away; and some are going to the Northwestern States. We believe that a majority of those who move will be disappointed in their expectations. The Statesville *American* mentions the case of a man who recently moved from Iredell county to Illinois and staid only three weeks, when he was glad enough to get back to his old home. It is true he found the land more productive than in some parts of North Carolina, but the price of produce was not near so good—corn selling at from 15 to 20 cents per bushel—and land dear and houses expensive.

The fact is, taking everything into consideration, North Carolina is as good as any State to live in, and a great deal better than many other regions of country. We have good society, good health, good prices for produce, and a good living for all who will work and improve their opportunities.—Providence will help those who help themselves.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

LOOK OUT!!—For that splendid steam fire engine which has been ordered by our authorities for this *city*. It cost $4,500—exclusive of *hose*, &c. Besides this, 1000 feet of fine, heavy, strong English hose has been ordered to accompany the engine.—We are happy to learn that this engine will be put in the hands of *whites*, and that all the modern improvements in mechanism and the method of organizing and carrying on this highly important department will be adopted by our city government. Probably very many of our citizens have never seen one of these useful monsters. All we have to say is "Look out."

"That's the way the money goes,
Pop goes the weasel!"

(Charlotte Guardian.)

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the ladies composing the Newbern Memorial Association, took place yesterday according to appointment. The attendance was good. Votes of thanks were given to those members of the City Council who sustained the grant of the lot in the City Cemetery for a burial place for the Confederate dead. Also providing for an act of incorporation. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions in behalf of the object of the Association, and to request the aid of the men of Newbern in the endeavor to get up a series of concerts, &c., to the same end. The rule providing for the payment of an initiation fee was rescined, and now all ladies are invited to join in the movement.—*Newbern Commercial, 21st inst.*

RECEIPT OF COTTON BY THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—Some idea of the amount of cotton shipped from this port of late, may be gathered from the fact that since the new crop began to come in *nineteen hundred and twenty-seven* bales of cotton have reached Newbern by the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. What proportion of the entire amount shipped to Northern markets this may be, we cannot at present say, but we think it can be little more than half. Our market is supplied by the Trent and Neuse rivers, and all raised in the county any considerable distance from the rivers, is hauled to market in carts and wagons.

Newbern Commercial.

FIRES.—We hear of two fires having occurred in Pitt county recently. By one, the cotton gin of Lieut. Rosecrans was destroyed at a loss of $5,000; and by the other, Col. Loftin lost a cotton gin and $3,000. The origin of the fire in each instance was accidental.—*Newbern Jour. of Com.*

EMIGRANTS.—Another train, under superintendence of Mr. Coffin, left this place on Monday night last. There were about three hundred, from various counties in middle Carolina, all seeking homes in the west and northwest.—*Greensboro' Pat.*

In an old *Southern Patriot and Commercial Advertiser*, published in Charleston in 1815, which we have been permitted to examine, we find a letter from General Andrew Jackson to the Governor of this State, David R. Williams, in which he acknowledges that South Carolina is the State that gave him birth. This sets at rest a question which we believe has been disputed heretofore.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

Some years ago we published evidence that showed conclusively that Gen. Jackson was borne in North Carolina, in what is now Union county. Since then we have seen no proof to contradict it.

Charlotte Democrat.

Col. Mansfield, who has been here for months, has been recently promoted Brevet Brig. Gen. for gallant conduct on the field. The Special Military Commission of which Gen. Mansfield was President has been dissolved. We learn that he leaves for his home in the morning, having been regularly mustered out of the service. We take pleasure in saying that the gentlemanly and soldierly bearing of Gen. Mansfield, has secured for him the highest respect and confidence of our citizens who have formed his acquaintance.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.—The Board of Directors of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company met yesterday in this city. We understand that Colonel J. V. Jordan was elected General Agent, in place of Wm. B. Wadsworth resigned. Colonel J. has been for some time connected with this office and will doubtless make an efficient agent.

Roderick Powell was elected Station Agent at Kinston, in place of D. S. Ryan, resigned.—*Newbern Commercial, 21st.*

REV. DR. DEEMS' LECTURE.—The Commons Hall, kindly tendered to the Young Men's Christian Association by the Legislature, was filled, on Monday evening, by a delighted audience. We were sorry, indeed, that it was not crowded to overflowing, as the reputation of the lecturer and object of the lecture led us to hope. Our people throng to minor and less reputable entertainments, but neglect those more profitable and attractive resorts, where the mind and heart may be cultivated and ennobled.

But a very creditable auditory assembled to hang upon the lips of Dr. Deems, and every one seemed in the highest degree entertained. The eminent lecturer was very happy in the selection of his theme, and felicitous and successful in its treatment. We regret that our space forbids any epitome of the lecture, as we would wish those who failed to attend to know what a treat they missed, however imperfectly such a sketch might portray the repast. The lecture was replete with sound sense, rich illustrations, sparkling humor, and profitable thought. The graceful and flowing familiar style, coupled with the exquisite polish and delicacy of thought that characterize Dr. Deems' efforts, rendered this free from the stiffness of a lecture, while the appositeness of his frequent humorous illustrations, and the tenderness and delicacy of some passages rising to true eloquence, showed the variety and extent of his powers, and caused the whole to be a complete success.

Right and left he dealt the blows in many felicitous "hits," turning the joke upon the "husbands" whenever they laughed at the "wives," and giving the "lords" too a chance to laugh also. His benediction upon old bachelors and old maids was full of power, and his farewell blessing will be long remembered.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—In a few hours after the election of the Speaker of the House, R. Y. McAden, Esq., he was compelled to leave, to be in attendance for a few days at his Court in Alamance. He very properly designated Col. R. H. Cowan, of New Hanover, his competitor, to preside in his absence, who fills the Chair with the ease, dignity and promptness of a practised presiding officer.

Raleigh Sentinel.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The November term of Superior Court opened in this place on Monday, Nov'r 12—Judge Gilliam presiding. The Docket was crowded with cases—so much so that an extra term of the court—of two weeks probably—will be appointed and held to dispose of the press of business. The three men (two negroes and one white) indicted on the charge of the robbery of the store of Messrs. H. McMillan & Son, No. 10, Hay street, were tried. The trial resulted in the whipping of the two negroes, Haithcock, 39, and Alex. Baker, 25 lashes. The white man (whose name we do not know) was put off until next term of the court. The indictment against him was for *receiving* stolen goods.

Fay. News, 20th.

FEDERAL COURT.—A term of the District Court of the United States will be held in Raleigh, on the 4th Monday of this month, by his Honor Judge Brooks.

MASONIC.—At a regular meeting of Hiram Lodge, No. 40 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, held in Raleigh, on the 19th inst., the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Nichols, W. M.; D. W. Bain, S. W.; A. Kline, J. W.: M. Grausman, Treasurer; J. C. Marcom, Secretary.

ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.

Another Letter to Punch.

MR. PUNCH, MY DEAR SIR:

I skurcely need inform you that your excellent Tower is very pop'lar with people from the agricultooral districks, and it was chiefly that class which I found waitin at the gates the other mornin.

I saw at once that the Tower was established on a firm basis. In the entire history of firm basisis I don't find a basis more firmer than this one.

"You have no tower in America?" said a man in the crowd, who had somehow detected my denomination.

"Alas! no," I ansered; "we boste of our enterprise and improovements, and yit we are devoid of a Tower. America, oh my onhappy country! thou hast not got no Tower! It's a sweet Boon."

The gates was opened after awhile, and we all purchist tickets, and went into a waitin room.

"My frens," said a pale-faced little man, in black close, "it is a sad day."

"Inasmuch as to how?" I said.

"I mean it is sad to think that so many people have been killed within these gloomy walls. My frens let us drop a tear."

"No," I said. "You must excuse me.—Others may drop one if they feel like it: but as for me, I decline. The early managers of this institootion were a bad lot, and their crimes was t.ooly orful; but I can't sob for those who died four or five hundred years ago. If they was my own relations, I couldn't. It's absurd to shed sobs over things that occurred durin the rain HENRY THE THREE. Let us be cheerful," I continnered; "Look at the festive Warders, in their red flannel jackets. They are cheerful, and why should it not be thus-ly with us?"

A Warder now took us in charge, and showed us the Trater's Gate, the armers and things. The Trater's Gate is wide enuff to admit about twenty trater's abrest, I should jedge: but beyond this, I couldn't see that it was superior to gates in gen'ral.

Traters, I will here remark, are an onfortinit class of peop.e. If they wasn't, they wouldn't be trater's. They conspire to bust up a country—they fail, and they're traters. They bust her, and they become statesmen and heroes.

Take the case of Gloster, afterwards Old Dick the Three, who may be seen at the tower, on horseback, in a tin overcoat—take Mr. Gloster's case. Mr. G. was a conspirator of the basest dye, and if he'd failed, he would have been hung on a sour apple tree. But Mr. G. succeeded, and became great. He was slewed by Colonel Richmond, but he lives in histry, and his equestrian figger may be seen daily, for a sixpence, in conjunction with other em'nent persons, and no extry charge for the Warder's able and bootiful lectur.

There's one king in this room who is mounted onto a foamin steed, his right hand graspin a barber's pole. I didn't learn his name.

The room where the daggers and pistils and other weppins is kept is interestin.—Among this collection of choice cutterly I notist the bow and arrer which those hotheaded old chaps used to conduct battles with. It is quite like the bow and arrer used at this day by certin tribes of American Injuns, and they shoot 'em off with such a excellent precision that I almost sigh'd to be a Injun, when I was in the Rocky Mountin regin. They are a pleasant lot them Injuns. Mr. Cooper and Dr. Catlin have told us of the red man's wonderful eloquence, and I found it so. Our party was stopt on the plains of Utah by a band of Shoshones, whose chief said, "Brothers! the pale-face is welcome.—Brothers! the sun is sinkin in the West, and Wa-na-bucky-she will soon cease speakin. Brothers! the poor red man belongs to a race which is fast becomin extink."—He then whooped in a shrill manner, stole all our blankets and whiskey, and fled to the primeval forest to conceal his emotions.

I will remark here, when on the subjeck of Injuns, that they are in the main a very shaky set, with even less sense than the Fenians, and when I hear philanthropists bewaillin the fack that every year "carries the noble red man nearer the settin sun." I simply have to say I'm glad of it, tho' it is rough on the settin sun. They call you by the sweet name of Brother one minit, and the next they scalp you with their Tomashawks. But I wander. Let us return to the Tower.

At one end of the room where weppins is kept is a wax figger of Queen Elizabeth, mounted on a fiery stuffed hoss, whose glass eye flashes with pride, and whose red morocker nostil dilates hawtily, as if conscious of the royal burden he bears. I have associated Elizabeth with the Spanish Armady. She's mixed up with it at the Surry Theatre, where "Troo to the Core' is bein acted, and in which a full bally core is introjooced on board the Spanish Admiral's ship, givin the audiens the idee that he intends openin a moosic hall in Plymouth the moment he conkers that town. But a very interesting dammer is "Troo to the Core," notwithstandin the eccentric conduck of the Spanish Admiral; and very nice it is in Queen Elizabeth to make Martin Truegold a baronet.

The Warder shows us some instrooments of tortur, such as thumb-screws, throat collars, etc., statin that these was conkered from the Spanish Armady, and addin what a crooil peple the Spanairds was in them days—which was elissited from a bright eyed little girl of about twelve summers the remark that she tho't it *was* rich to talk about the crooilty of the Spaniards usin thumb-screws when we was in a Tower where so many poor peple's heads had been cut off. This made the Warder stammer and turn red.

I was so pleased with the little girl's brightness that I could have kissed the dear child, and I would if she had been six years older.

I think my companions intended makin a day of it, for they all had sandwiches, sassiges, etc. The sad-lookin man who had wanted us to drop a tear afore we started to go round, fling'd such quantities of sassige into his mouth, that I expected to see him choke hisself to death, he said to me, in the Beauchamp Tower, where the poor prisoners writ their onhappy names on the cold walls. "This is a sad sight."

"It is, indeed," I answered. "You're black in the face. You shouldn't eat sassige in public without some rehearsals beforehand. You manage it orkwardly."

"No," he said, "I mean this sad room."

Indeed, he was quite right. Tho' so long ago all these dredful things happened, I was very glad to git away from this gloomy room, and go where the rich and sparklin Crown Jewils is kept. I was so pleased with the Queen's Crown, that it occurred to me what a agree'ble surprise it would be to send a similar one home to my wife; and I asked the Warder what was the vally of a good, well-constructed Crown like that. He told me, but on cypherin up with a pencil the amount of funs I have in the Jint Stock Bank, I concloded I'd send her a genteel silver watch instid.

And so I left the Tower. It is a solid and commandin edifis but I deny that it is cheerful. I bid it adoo without a pang.

I was droven to my hotel by the most melancholly driver of a four-wheeler that I ever saw. He heaved a deep sigh as I gave him two shillins. "I'll give you six *d.*'s more," I said "if it hurts you so."

"It isn't that," he said, with a heart-rendin groan, "it's only a way I have. My mind's upset to-day. I at one time tho't I'd drive you into the Thames. I've been readin all the daily papers to try and understand about Governor Ayre, and my mind is totterin. It's really wonderfull didn't drive you into the Thames."

I asked the onhappy man what his number was, so I could redily find him in case I should want him agin, and bad him good-bye. And then I tho't what a frolicksome day I'd made of it.

Respectably, &c.,
ARTEMUS WARD.

Commerce is stagnant. Hesitation and torpor have succeeded to the activity and excitement which lately prevailed in business matters. People inquire for the reason. There is a plethora of money, and there will be an abundance of grain and provisions, and the cotton crop and some other of the staple products are large enough for home supply and to furnish considerable surplus for export. Other causes than inadequate production must be looked to for the general depression of trade and the prevailing distrust of the future. A political reason for doubt as to the recovery of confidence and energy is given—to wit, that the elections have settled nothing, and have served to widen the sectional breach. The Radicals will insist upon their views, and the Southern and Border States are determined not to yield to threats, come what may. Agitation in Congress and the country must continue till the body politic be restored to its normal condition. Another year, or two or three years, of present disruption, may produce chronic disorders that will be beyond the reach of remedy.—This is the chief cause of business trouble that is but just beginning to disclose itself, and which will come thicker and faster after the opening of the session.

Another cause is assigned for commercial dulness—namely, that business has been stimulated and excited by a continually increasing issue of currency. Trade has been conducted with success, as is always the case on a rising market. But the amount of currency has just now reached its maximum. Hereafter it must remain stationary, or be subject to contraction. The apprehension of contraction has begun to have much effect. There are other reasons to be given in explanation of the torpor in business. The enormous amount drawn from the people by taxation has paralyzed industry in many oranches. If continued it will necessarily have the effect to check production.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Masonic Demonstration.

The scene in our streets yesterday attendant on the laying of the corner-stone of the grand structure to be reared here as the temple of the Brotherhood of Masonry afforded not only a brilliant and imposing display of the membership of the Order, but also another of those shing examples of fraternal feeling and growing concord among our countrymen which have happily been presented in Baltimore since the close of the war. Whatever may have been the judment of any in the past, the beneficence of the Order of Masonry, as well as that of the Odd Fellows, has been wonderfully and practically signified to all in a broad and acceptable manner by its influence, in a national sense, upon the minds and hearts of men, in bringing together again, in ready and kindly embrace, those who had been dissevered by the untoward circumstances of a discordant time. Yesterday again there appeared in our midst brother Masons from the capitals of Virginia and Pennsylvania—from North and South—and there was no sign, no evidence, no thought of asperity anywhere. This living example of unity, kindness and truth is worthy of imitation by every citizen. Under its practice all our difficulties shall soon be healed, and disunion, distrust and discord be known no more among the citizens of our common country. The theme is one on which it would be pleasant to dwell, but we have not space for the purpose; and can only refer the reader for inspiration to the incidents and sentiments in connection with the display of yesterday, as set forth in the ample reports in another part of this paper.—*Baltimore Sun, Nov. 20th.*

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.—This railroad with its property and appurtenances, excepting the four locomotives, the sale of which was restrained by the order of the United States Court, made on Monday last, was offered for sale on yesterday, at public auction, by Messrs. Wardlaw & Carew, of No. 14 Broad street. A considerable number of persons assembled at the Exchange to witness the proceedings, and the whole road and appurtenances were finally bought in by Mr. Jas. H. Taylor and others, for $30,000 more than the lien of the State upon the road. The whole road now belongs to the interest represented by Mr. James H. Taylor, subject always to the State lien.

The cost of the road to the purchaser being now about $700,000, an additional outlay of $300,000 will place it in order, and leave the entire capital at about $1,000,000.

Charleston Mercury.

Qualified Negro Suffrage—The President's Views—Official Declaration of them.

From the National Republican, 19th.

President Johnson is in favor of granting suffrage to all colored men, wherever the Constitution gives him the power to do it, who can read and write, or who served honorably in the Union army, or who own property to the extent of $250 and upwards.

The only difference between the President and Congress is, that the former believes that, under the Constitution, each State has the right to settle the question of suffrage for itself. Congress assumes the right to impose it upon the States, Constitution or no Constitution.

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Gazette gives an encouraging picture of the founding and success of the cotton factories of Tennessee, which it tabulates as follows:

Number of mills	12
do spindles in use	14,000
do operatives	540
do persons deriving support	1,620
Aggregate gross value of annual manufactures	$1,030,000
Amount of capital invested	673,500

It states that a general agency is to be established at Nashville, through which sales are to be made and prices regulated.

GEORGIA ENTERPRISE.—The Macon *Telegraph* learns that the Cuthbert Manufacturing Company, organized in March or April last, went promptly to work, and its officers expect to wear a complete suit of cloth made by their machinery on New Year's day. This is doing up matters with dispatch.

The Convicted Fenians—Communication from the British Minister.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The following letter from the British Minister was received by the Secretary of State to-day:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15th, 1866.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ultimo, relating to the sentences of death passed on J. Lynch and J. McMahon, in Canada, and stating the views entertained by the Government of the United States on the various considerations of law, policy and humanity which might be expected to arise in the course of the trials of the individuals concerned in the raid committed on Canada last spring. I

Immediately on receipt of that note s transmitted a copy of it to her Majesty's Government, and I await their instructions before entering at length upon the several and weighty subjects contained in it. The course pursued by the Canadian Government in bringing these cases before the regular tribunal of justice, thus leaving to the prisoners the full protection the law affords the accused, and the readiness shown by them to communicate all such documents to the Consul of the United States as may throw light on the justice of the sentences and the regularity of the proceedings, will, I trust, satisfy the Government of the United States that, while vindicating the majesty of the law, the authorities do not conduct the prosecution in any vindictive or harsh spirit.

I am, moreover, authorized to state that the whole question of the disposal of such of the prisoners as may be convicted has been referred for decision to her Majesty's Government, who will certainly be animated by the desire so to deal with it as to secure peace and harmony between populations living in such immediate proximity, and separated by a long frontier so easily traversed.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

The Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c.

TORONTO, Nov. 16.—Mr. McKenzie, counsel for the Fenians, purposes applying on Monday to the Court of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas for new trials for Lynch, Layden, Slavin, Whalen and Quinn, the Fenians now under sentence of death.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says:

"Deep ploughing, the accumulation of manures and their judicious distribution are not as scientifically and economically considered as they deserve to be. Returned European tourists, such a man for example as Wm. Gregg, Esq., of Graniteville, S. C., concur in admiration of the English system and English improvements with the plough. Up to a very recent date, immense plows drawn by a yoke of six oxen used to turn up the soil in a manner little known to our farmers. These plows went into the bowels of the earth and made even the poorest land do wonders. This system has been improved upon by the invention and application of the *steam plow*, which is now revolutionizing agriculture all over the continent.

By means of this plow from eighteen to twenty acres of land can be broken up daily. It runs five furrows, each to the depth of twenty inches, if desired. Speaking of this plow the achievments of which he investigated, Mr. Gregg says it "tore the ground into ditches." It is expensive, but can be had on long credit. One af the first class can be laid down in Augusta for $6,000.—The magnitude of the sum will appal many, but it need not. In England the owner of such a plow hires it out to those who cannot afford the purchase individually.

The benefit of one such ploughing would be well worth the moderate charge. For several years there would not be the same requirement of steam ploughing, and the delighted earth would repay the expenditure four-fold. Why should we not share in the benefits of this great improvement? Will not some capitalist emulate George Peabody, or if that be too much to ask, cannot the planters combine by neighborhoods to purchase these plows for their common usufruct.

On yesterday, we published from the Wilmington Journal, a communication over the signature of "S. L. F." proposing the building of a railroad from the coal fields to Faison's Depot, on the W. & W. Rail Road. We are gratified that this correspondent has introduced the subject; and we hope at the regular meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington road, a meeting, as suggested, may assemble to take this subject under consideration.

While we express our gratification at the introduction of this subject, we must respectfully beg leave to differ with "S. L. F." as to the point of termination. There can be no good reason given why it should terminate at Faison's, but there is every reason why it should terminate at Goldsboro'. This latter point is quite as near Fayetteville as Faison's—if any difference, it is insignificant; and from this point to the coal fields—or Fayetteville,—a road would traverse quite as rich a section of country, as to start from Faison's; and certainly, the enterprise would benefit Wilmington quite as much, also—and, in the aggregate would be of greater advantage.

There are other considerations, that strongly favor this point as the starting or termination of the road. We have in our mind's eye the building of a road from Goldsboro', to Little Washington, and can very readily perceive how this extension would benefit the up country regions. It cannot be denied, that Washington, and its surroundings, is the greatest corn growing country in the whole State; this corn finds its way to Virginia, when it should feed our own people. But, unless we have a road to bring it out, it will continue to go from us. Then, this road must be constructed, and, while the minerals are finding its way to Wilmington and other N. C. ports, the corn will be coming out to feed our people.

Wedded, as we are to North Carolina, we know no locality when her interest is at stake; and any thing in the way of internal improvement, which we think will benefit the whole, we are its advocate—and in our advocacy, we never lose sight of those works of internal improvement already in existence; we believe every railroad in the State would be benefitted by the construction of a road from Fayetteville to Goldsboro', and thence to Washington, as suggested.

At any rates, we thank S. L. F. for introducing the subject, and whether it may terminate at Goldsboro', or not, we say, put it through.—*Goldsboro' News, 20th instant.*

The Maryland Horse Fair closed on Saturday night. The weather being unpropitious, the proceeds were not as large as anticipated. General Jos. Johnson, General Grant, General Stoneman and other celebrities were on the stand. Dexter trotted two heats against time—2.21, being the best time made.

An Incident of the War.

From the Masonic Trowel.

Cheraw is a considerable village, or perhaps, rather, a small country town, in the Northern part of South Carolina, but a few miles from the confines of the neighboring State of North Carolina. General Sherman's victorious army passed through it and remained there some days in the month of February, 1865. The inhabitants were, of course, subjected to all the losses and sufferings which in all ages and in all countries have been consequent upon the inroad of a triumphant army into the region of what it deems a peculiarly hostile foe. But even amid the excitement of angry and mercenary passions, which always prevail to too great an extent among the soldiers of an invading and conquering host, the still small voice of Masonry will be heard and felt.

Dr. K——, an intelligent Mason, and a most worthy citizen of Cheraw, has related to me the following anecdote, which I give almost in his own words:

"Some time previous to the appearance of Gen. Sherman's army," said the doctor, "I transported from my plantation to my residence in Cheraw, a large amount of provisions, which I had caused to be stored, for safe keeping, in the attic rooms of my dwelling house. There were living with me at the time my wife, my children, and a lady who was a distant relative, all depending on me for protection and support. On the day after the appearance of the army in the town, I was standing at the door of my mansion when an officer approached, accompanied by a guard and followed by a large baggage wagon. He introduced himself as Lieut. B——, of Wisconsin, when the following conversation took place:

"Have you any specie in your house?"

"I have not."

"Have you any gold or silver?"

"Yes, I have a gold watch, and my wife has another; and I have the usual plate of a respectable family—some silver forks and spoons, and things of that kind."

"Well, I will attend to those matters in time. What provisions have you in the house?"

"About enough to last my family a year."

"Show them to me."

I conducted him to the attic room, followed by my wife, and he accompanied by his guard of soldiers. He looked at the goodly display of wheat, and maise, and bacon, and corned beef, and then said:

"I have an order from General Sherman to take all your provisions, except ten rations for ten days for your family. Men, set to work and fill the wagons."

"I looked on with consternation. The idea of being left with only ten days provisions, all means of transportation taken away, the railroad and bridges destroyed and no possibility, therefore, of getting a fresh supply, was anything but a delectable prospect, as it afforded in the future a very closely approaching picture of actual starvation. But I thought that if he were a Mason there was still some hope of saving myself and family from the threatened ruin; and for the first time in my life, long as I have been a member of the Order, I determined to have recourse to it for that aid which it had promised to be in time of peril and danger.

I commenced, therefore, in the mute but expressive language of our institution, to inquire if Lieutenant T. was a brother of the mystic tie. To my signals he promptly responded, and in a few minutes I was convinced that he was a Master Mason. I proceeded in the same mysterious manner with my investigation, and was satisfied that he was also a royal arch companion, and one bright too, in the ritual. Having learned this much, I resolved to try the *experimentum cruses* and to make that last appeal, to which I hope he would not be inattentive, for upon it was founded my hope of food for my wife and children.

"The position of things at this time was thus. I was standing in the centre of the room where the provisions were stored; on my right hand was my wife; opposite to me was the Lieutenant; the soldiers had just left with the first load of provisions, which they were conveying to the wagon below. I availed myself of the opportunity afforded by their absence, and by the fact my wife was intently looking on the floor in a pensive attitude, to move back a step and to make that signal to which no true Mason can, without perjury, refuse to respond.

"The lieutenant, as he recognized the hail, seemed for a moment surprised, and perhaps confused. He turned rapidly on his heel and retreated to a window, where he sat down and leaned his head upon his hand, apparently in deep thought. After a few minutes the soldiers, who had deposited their first load in the wagon, returned, and were preparing to throw another load upon their shoulders. At that moment the lieutenant rose from his seat and in a gruff voice exclaimed:

"Men, put those things down; you can go." In response to their look of surprise, he continued, "I guess there isn't more here than is sufficient for the family."

"The soldiers departed empty handed, and with them their commanding officer.—As he passed out of the door, he whispered to a sergeant who had previously been placed there as a guard over the premises. What that whisper meant I soon learned. After the officer's departure, the sergeant approached me, and in a respectful manner asked if I could accommodate him with a place to sleep. I replied in the affirmative, when he said:

"'Another man will soon be here to relieve me, but the lieutenant has given me orders to remain in the house and protect it from depredations by stragglers.'

"The mystic sign had prevailed. I was left, not with ten days, but with more than ten months provisions; my silver and gold were untouched; and my house, under the careful guardianship of the sergeant, was never molested during the remaining stay of the army.

"I never saw Lieutenant B—— again," said Dr. K——, concluding his tale, "but this I know of him, that whoever he was he was a good and true Mason."

No Mason who reads this little story, will, we imagine, refuse his assent to the proposition.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.

A band of regulators has been organized in Marion county. Three men have already been hung, and others in the county jail will probably share the same fate. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday night to take certain prisoners from the Lebanon, Ky., jail, and hang them.

Death from Drinking Tobacco Flavoring.

Two negroes, Jim Dodson and Jim Fells, getting a sly chance at some tobacco flavoring a few days ago, in one of the factories here, drank of it to make them "feel good," but composed, as it was, of deadly poison, it soon put them beyond all feeling in this life. Others partook, but escaped death by vomiting. We do not like to hear of poison on tobacco, and begin to feel some alarm, as we are a veteran chewer.

Danville Times.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1866.

The Warnings of Experience.

It must be admitted that the condition of the Southern people is, in many respects, deplorable. Just emerging, it may be said, from an exhausting civil war, wherein they lost their brightest and their best; burdened with taxes which, in their palmiest days, would have been considered oppressive, and in their present state little less than ruinous; suffering in many sections from short bread crops; threatened with innumerable evils by an unscrupulous political party, with an army of lazzaroni in the shape of vagrant freedmen, women and children, devouring their very substance, there is much in the situation to darken our hopes of the future, and to sink the heart of the patriot.

But notwithstanding the gloomy aspect of the present state of affairs, there is yet no cause of despair. A people so fertile in resources as the Southern people have proved themselves to be; having such capacity of endurance; so courageous in the field; so hopeful in defeat; so magnanimous in victory; with a territory combining every advantage of soil and climate, are possessed of all the elements of national greatness and prosperity, and, if true to themselves, must achieve both.

If our people would but take to heart the lessons of the past, and wisely apply them to our present and future action, there could be no doubt of our rapid progress to wealth and greatness. But we confess that we seem to be pursuing with a blind purpose, the path which we have heretofore followed to our own destruction. We are not now speaking politically, but referring solely to our material interests.

Before the late struggle, the South had become the mere tributary of the North.— The whole marketable productions of her fields and her forests, the fruits of the best organized system of labor the world ever saw, found their way into Northern hands. The merchants of the North became our factors;—we produced, they sold, and we took their manufactures in return;—thus all our capital was at their disposal. Forty or fifty millions of dollars in the shape of customs, from a commerce based principally on cotton and naval stores, were annually disbursed among them. Boston, in the year 1859, furnished us with four hundred thousand cases of shoes. We fostered their shipping and their manufactures; we supported their agents, their brokers and their commission merchants;—they constantly accumulated whilst we were undergoing a continual drain, and as a necessary result, we commenced the late terrible struggle, wanting in all the materials necessary to success, with actually nothing save strong arms and brave hearts, and were overthrown at last, by the very sinews of war which we had so greatly continued to supply.

It would be folly thus to refer to the dead past, were it not to draw a lesson therefrom for the living present. Are we profiting by the warnings of experience? On the contrary, we are pursuing with increased zeal the very course which made us the tributaries of our "Northern brethren." "Stores" are being erected at every cross-roads—the plow is being forsaken for the yard stick, and we who, for four years, "lived within ourselves," are importing Northern manufactures in a thrice increased ratio. With what bright anticipations we looked forward to the present crop as a sure means of partial relief from our embarrassments, and yet it is no exaggeration to say that every bale of cotton, every blade of tobacco, every barrel of turpentine, every pound of rosin, every cask of rice and every bushel o wheat produced among us this year and not required for home consumption, are this day mortgaged to the Northern manufacturer and merchant, and will as surely find their way into the hands of these, our very kind friends, as that they will be prepared for market. Thus we are moving in the same *ante bellum* cycle—we continue to add to their accumulations and to impoverish still more ourselves.

Assuredly this state of things deserves the serious consideration of our people, and devolves upon the press the duty of enlightening the public mind therein. In courtesy to the patience of our readers, however, we will continue the discussion of this subject in to-morrow's issue.—*Daily Journal, 27th.*

Direct Trade and Home Manufactures.

In our issue of yesterday, we referred to the present condition of the Southern States as being in many respects deplorable, but nevertheless that the sterling qualities of our people, as proved by a terrible struggle of four years, and the advantages of our soil and climate, give us every reason, if true to ourselves, to look forward to greatness and prosperity. We attributed our lack of war material, at the commencement of the late contest, to the fact that our whole surplus production had been, from the commencement of the Government, shipped to Northern markets, there sold, and paid for by Northern manufactures; thus making the South the tributary to all the material interests of the North, adding continually to the accumulations of that section, at the same time impoverishing our own. We referred also, to the fact that, instead of taking to heart the lessons of experience in this respect, we are now importing Northern manufactures in a thrice increased ratio, and we hazarded the opinion that our whole surplus production of this year will be required to pay for the Northern manufactures so this year imported.

In continuing the subject to-day, we still confidently repeat the allegation, that it will require our whole surplus production this year to pay our Northern indebtedness this year incurred. Now this is a deplorable state of affairs, and so long as it exists, we never will be anything save mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for our fellow-citizens North of Mason & Dixon's line. If our surplus production is to be annually sold to defray our continually accruing debts to the Northern people, what hope can we entertain of developing our resources? or, what can we see in the future, save wretchedness and beggary?

We admit that it is very easy to see and descant on the suicidal course we are now pursuing, but very hard to devise a remedy, and yet there is a remedy which suggests itself to every intelligent man who reflects upon this subject, namely: "Direct trade with foreign countries and home manufactures."

But it may be urged that the remedy suggested is impracticable, and that we have no capital to sustain direct trade. To this we reply, that the capital lies at our very doors; it consists in our production. The cotton crop of the South, for this year, is estimated at fifteen hundred thousand bales, putting it at the lowest figure, and this will net one hundred and fifty dollars per bale. Here there is a magnificent capital already on hand, which, if turned into the channels of direct trade, instead of being mortgaged to Northern merchants and Yankee manufacturers, would, in less than a generation from to-day, place us among the most opulent people on the face of the earth. But so far from any attempt of this sort being made, our best men and most noted merchants, are establishing themselves in New York and other Northern cities, lending their experience, their wealth, their popularity and their example, to the perpetuation of the evils we have endeavored to point out. Patriotism calls upon them to turn their faces homewards, establish themselves in our own ports, and endeavor to turn thereto the channels of trade.

It may, however, be alleged, that direct trade with foreign ports would not benefit us, inasmuch as we would there expend all that we now expend at the North, and that it would be a distinction without a difference. This, to say the least, is a very shallow view of the subject. With direct trade would come all its accessaries. Our magnificent pines and oaks would then be built into ships and steamers in our own cities, affording employment to thousands—our young men would be trained to the sea and to mercantile habits and pursuits—the customs, amounting annually to millions, the commissions, the pay of agents, brokers, &c., amounting to millions more, would then be disbursed among ourselves, and above all, direct trade would bring with it immigration, and with immigration would come home manufactures.

In a state of slavery the obstacles to home manufactures were insuperable. Slavery is adapted only to agriculture—it repelled immigration and prevented the rapid increase of our white population. But now the black man is left to his own resources—he must work out his own destiny, and immigration is invited among us from all the great reservoirs of supply. These very reservoirs are the ports of Europe,—let them be opened to us by direct trade, and we will have a supply of white labor, and with that supply there will not be wanting capital to turn it into the most profitable channels. All hopes of establishing home manufactures on an extensive scale, without an increase, and a great increase in our reliable laboring population, are vain and futile; but with immigration home manufactures would necessarily follow, and the best means of securing the flow of immigration hither is direct trade with Europe, for which we already have the capital, and require only that the energies of our people should be directed towards its accomplishment.—*Daily Journal, 28th,*

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

The reports of the officers of this Company have, as was done by the W. & W. Road, been printed in advance of the meeting of the Stockholders, which will be held this day, in order to afford an opportunity for consideration and perusal before assembling, and that time may be allowed for careful examination so that the Stockholders may consider well the measures submitted to them. For the information of many interested who may be prevented from attending the meeting and have not had an opportunity to peruse the reports, we give below such a synopsis as will interest the general reader.

The reports show that the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company has suffered as greatly, prehaps, by the late war, as any other like corporation throughout the South; and in a financial point of view has not been exempt from the stringency and depression by which all other interests are at present effected. At the close of hostilities the condition of the affairs was truly discouraging. The road was worn down, the equipments almost entirely destroyed, and the repair department ruined. The report of the President and Directors calls attention to the fact that on 171 miles of road there were but two passenger and twenty-six freight cars which the company could call its own; that the repair shops had been converted into a refugee camp for negroes, and that many water stations and depots had been destroyed by fire. Besides this, the track, and even the smallest tools and appliances needed large renewals.

From amid this wreck and ruin, with no available funds, and with back debts upon which interest had accrued, pressing upon them, the Company by means of efficient management, has risen to a position among the roads of the South, and is in a situation to compete with the majority of them.

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS REPORT.

The report commences with a reference to the reports made at the last annual meeting, showing the condition of the road, its indebtedness and finances, and giving a brief statement of the amounts due on the back and unpaid interests on its bonded debt, income on mortgage bonds, &c. After this statement of the condition of the road, the report says:

"In November last we virtually found ourselves in the above condition, regarding our bonded debt and back interest, and needing further some six hundred thousand dollars worth of property to put the Road in good condition. To obtain this we had no money, but little credit, and no assets. Fortunately, however, in arranging our bonded debt we were enabled to make an asset, and on this—with some portion of the receipts of the road we have thus far worked. This, however, involved the retiring of our entire bonded liability, scattered all over this country and a portion abroad, and its extension. Steps were taken early in December last to fund the back interest on our bonded debt and obtain an extension on the bonds themselves. As will appear further on, we have practically accomplished this, and postponed all trouble to the Company from its funded debt, except the payment of the annual interest on same for a period, on an average of thirty years, thus entirely relieving the Company on that score, for that length of time."

It also states that the property is resuscitated and in good efficient order. There remains, however, no more money to expend in reconstruction, and that the ability to work the road cheaply and economically in the future is good, inasmuch as everything is new and in good order. The cost of operating must therefore necessarily be comparatively small.

MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST, &C.

The following facts and figures are submitted for consideration:

Amount of First Mortgage Bonds, due June 1st, 1866		$596,000 00
Interest due on same to June 1st, 1866		187,985 00
Amount of Second Mortgage Bonds, due June 1st, 1873		200,000 00
Interest due on same to May 1st, 1866		60,865 00
Income Bonds, due March 1st, 1864		160,000 00
Interest due on same to September 1st, 1866		32,316 00
Bonds secured by pledge of W. & W. R. R. Stock, due May 1st, 1865		75,000 00
Interest due on same to May 1st, 1866		13,125 00
Total bonded indebtedness	$1,031,000 00	
Total interest past due	294,291 00	

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

Present indebtedness of the Company of every nature and kind outside of funded debt		$563,301 58
Interest on entire debt, including funded debt, bills payable, and interest and sinking fund growing out of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company liabilities from Oct. 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1868		285,950 00
Operating expenses of the road from October 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1868		420,000 00
		1,269,251 58
Assets for same period, 545 bonds of the Company at 70	$381,500 00	
Receipts of the road from Oct. 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1868	840,000 00	
		1,221,500 00
Balance of indebtedness on July 1st, 1868		47,751 58

In conclusion, the Report recommends that the Stockholders sanction and approve the action of the President and Directors in regard to the arrangements made with the "Wilmington Railway Bridge Company," the endorsement of its bonds, &c,, stating that the President and Directors, in their action, consulted the best interests of the Road.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

embraces a statement and various tables of the receipts, expenditures and general expenses of the Company, together with remarks upon way-travel, freight, &c. The gross receipts for the year are stated at $432,059 43; operating expenses, $279,515 88, leaving as the net earnings $152,543 55.

The statement of receipts and expenses are quite lengthy, being given in detail, to publish which our limited space will not admit of.

The report asserts that, by reference to former reports, the receipts from all sources compare favorably with those of any previous year, and says that the decrease in through travel, noticeable from a comparison, is attributable, after the unsettled condition of the country, to the lack of perfect connections with the different roads South of us. It goes on to say, that as the whole line is alive to the vast importance of close through connection, and a well regulated system of through tickets, this Road is now in a condition to compete successfully with the Western routes, and there is reason to hope to obtain a fair proportion of the travel.

FREIGHT.

The following statement will show favorably for the freight receipts of the present year compared with those of 1860:

The receipts for freight in 1866 are	$240,404 16
Those for 1860 were	200,942 93

The report says it is but just to state that the increase is mainly due to the increased rates over those of 1860, but the rates have been materially lowered during the past six months. When taken into consideration the increased facilities for freight, and that the rolling stock is taxed to its utmost capacity, and is still found inadequate to the removal of freight as rapidly as it accumulates, there is every reason to anticipate that the revenue for the future will be even greater than during the past.

Since the resumption of operations the many bridges which were destroyed, previous to the close of the war, have been rebuilt, including those over Alligator Creek, Brunswick River and the Pee Dee.

EQUIPMENT.

There are now in efficient working order fourteen engines, six of them new. They are classed as follows: Seven first class, four second class, three third class. One additional engine is now in the shop undergoing repairs, and will shortly be completed, making in all eight first class engines.

CARS.

The number of cars are stated as follows: forty-nine box cars, (forty-four new); seventy platform cars, including fifty new, and five passenger trains complete, consisting of five first-class, five second-class, forty-five baggage and four mail cars.

The report asserts that by an additional expenditure for 1,200 tons of new iron repairs can be made, all the old iron on the road relayed, and the road soon placed in every respect on a first-class footing.

The report concludes with stating, much to the Superintendent's satisfaction, that there has been no accident during the past year resulting in the loss of life, (and in fact no accident on the road of a serious nature); and bears pleasurable testimony to the efficiency and zeal which has characterized the labors of the officers and employees of the road during the past year.

THE COMING DOWN IN PRICES.—It is a great source of satisfaction to the masses to see the prices of all the necessaries of life coming down at such a rapid rate. The speculators have enjoyed a long term of profitable operations, and it is time now that the people, especially those of small means, should be enabled to live without exhausting every dollar of their earnings in procuring a bare support for their families. The Western speculators in provisions and cattle are now compelled to throw their produce on the market, for it has accumulated vastly on their hands, and their business must still go on. Hence the ample supply which has reduced prices so suddenly, and so opportunely for the poor, just on the advent of winter. But while the wholesale quotations show an immense decline, it will not do for the retail dealers to maintain disproportionate prices. They must come down in the same ratio as the markets.

We clip the above from the New York *Herald* of the 25th inst. We only hope that prices may continue to come down until a standard is reached by which consumers may be enabled to live without a resort to the last farthing of their income, in order to obtain subsistence for their families.— We speak *feelingly.*

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Legislature—The Speaker—The New Hanover Members—The State Officers—United States Senator—Howard Amendment—Amusements.

RALEIGH, November 25th, 1866.

Dear Journal:—The first week of the session has been spent in the organization of the General Assembly, and few matters of interest only have as yet been presented in the form of bills, but every scheme of politics, finance, internal improvement, &c., &c., immaginable, form the hotel and lobby subjects of conversation and "pipe laying."

The election of Judge Manly as Speaker of the Senate, is a deserved compliment.— The great injustice with which this eminent gentleman was treated by the *accidental* politicians who composed a majority of the last Legislature, has endeared him to the people of North Carolina, whose representatives in the Senate have taken the first opportunity of making this feeling manifest by a substantial demonstration. The sound judgment, great ability, accuracy of thought and dignity of manner which distinguished him as a Judge, are his characteristics as a presiding officer. The State contains no more worthy son, and the unjustifiable and unwarranted misrepresentation of public sentiment which deprived him of his judicial position, will remain a stigma upon those who contrived and aided its consummation, while every true man in the State will regard himself as a party to it until he has had an opportunity of making reparation.

The election of Speaker in the House turned upon questions of internal improvements and railroad interests. Mr. McAden is a most efficient officer and sound politician, and has not only displayed good judgment, but admirable feeling in placing Col. Cowan of our city at the head of the committee on *Internal Improvements,* which at present is the center of interest and importance. Col. Cowan also occupies an important position on the committee of *Finance.*

Mr. McClammy has been placed second upon the Committee on *Private Bills.* This young member will take a high stand and render himself a most efficient and useful representative.

The Speaker of the Senate has given evidence of his appreciation of the experience, judgment and ability of Colonel Hall in placing him at the head of the Committees on *Education and Literary Fund,* and the *Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum,* and second on the Committees on *Finance* and *Internal Improvements.*

The only election of State officers so far has been that of Secretary of State. Mr. Best was elected without opposition, which is a deserved compliment to his intelligence, industry and attention to duties.

So far as I have heard Mr. Treasurer Battle has no opposition to his re-election, and it would be as useless as it is unnecessary. The Treasury has never had a more indefatigable and zealous guardian. His report gives evidence of care and accuracy, and a familiarity with the great subjects of finance and taxes that denote study and ability.

For Comptroller there are several candidates, including the present incumbent, General Brogden. It is impossible to say who will be the successful man, though Mr. Holderby, one of the members from Rockingham, and Mr. P. Cowper, of this city, seem to be the favorites just now. However, when so many conflicting interests are involved and so many irons are to be heated, one cannot tell which ticket may prove a prize and which a blank in the uncertain drawings of a legislative lottery.

The two houses, under the act of Congress, will go into the election of United States Senator on Tuesday next. It is more difficult to say who *will* than who *will not* be elected, although the Hon. John Pool has been in the lobbies during the greater part of the week. Unfortunately for this gentleman, the last Legislature, which, did the people of North Carolina the injustice to thrust him forward as United States Senator, had not the power to continue the term longer than the 4th of March next, and he must retire to private life before he has had the opportunity of taking his seat.

Hons. M. E. Manly, George Howard, Geo. Davis and Thos. S. Ashe, are the most prominent names in connection with this position. The Western members seem willing to go for an Eastern man, and are willing, also, to leave the choice to the Eastern members. No action has been had and probably none will be, until the election takes place.

This week, legislation will begin in earnest, and in my next I hope to be able to give the outlines of the most important measures under consideration.

The constitutional amendment has been referred to a Joint Select Committee, and will be reported upon at an early day.— One member of the Committee, Mr. Wilson, of Forsythe, is in favor of the measure and will very probably submit a minority report. While no means will be used to check debate on this question, there seems to be a general disposition to avoid all excitement or discussion.

A delightful "hop" at the Yarboro' House on Thursday night, has been the only amusement of the past week. During the present week, however, a most elegant entertainment is to be given by a gentleman of this city to Major Manly and his accomplished bride, while on Thusday next a Base Ball match is to be played between the University Club of Chapel Hill, and the Pioneer Club of this city, for the "Champion Ball." Much interest is felt in the contest.

Yours truly, E.

IMPORTANT DECISION—DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.—It will be recollected that some time ago four citizens of South Carolina were arrested, by command of Major General Sickles, and having been tried by a military court, under the orders of that officer, were sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted by the President to imprisonment for life, and the prisoners having been first dispatched to the Dry Tortugas, in order to evade a writ of habeas corpus, were eventually incarcerated in Fort Delaware. Here they were demanded by the civil authorities, under a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Hall, the District Judge of the United States for the district of Delaware. Judge Hall is a magistrate venerable alike by his years and by the dignity and firmness with which he has, through a long career, administered his high office. The mandate of his court was obeyed; the prisoners were brought before him, and after a patient hearing of the case, they were discharged, on the express ground that "according to the law of the land the prisoners ought not to and cannot be held under the commuted sentence of this military commission, and that they be discharged."—*Baltimore Sun, 24th inst.*

We learn from the Columbia papers that the prisoners above alluded to, arrived in that city on Wednesday last, *en route* for their homes in Anderson District, S. C.— Their names are, James Crawford Keys, Robert Keys, Elisha Byrem, and Francis Gaines Stowers.

It will be remembered (says the Charleston *Courier*) that in October of last year these gentlemen were arrested upon suspicion of being implicated in the murder of three Federal soldiers at Brown's Ferry, in Anderson District, and after a confinement of five months were brought to this city and placed upon trial by Military Commission. After a tedious and laborious investigation, the details of which were elaborately reported by the *Courier*, they were pronounced guilty and sentenced to be hung at Castle Pinkney, on Friday immediately subsequent to the publication of the findings of the Court.

"The case excited the deepest commiseration of the large circle of the friends of the accused in this city, by whom, as well as by the public generally, they were believed to be innocent, and by the exercise of their untiring exertions, aided by the energies and ability of their distinguished counsel, General James Conner and Hon. Armistead Burt, who had conducted their defence, a reprieve was obtained. An effort was then made to have a hearing of the case before Judge Bryan, of the United States Court of this District, upon a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, with a view to their release, but it failed, on account of the refusal of General Sickles, in whose custody they were, to recognize the jurisdiction of the Court. Pending these proceedings the sentence was commuted by President Johnson to imprisonment for life, and they were removed to the Dry Tortugas. But a short time elapsed before the Executive clemency was again successfully invoked and the place of confinement was changed to Fort Delaware, from which they have just been released in the way already indicated."

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company held their 31st annual meeting, in the Court House, in this place, yesterday.

MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was organized by calling P. Murphy, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. J. W. Thompson and Jas. H. Whitaker Secretaries.

On motion, Jas. A. Bradley, together with the Secretaries, were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the number of shares of the capital stock represented.

The following number of shares were reported as represented:

In Person	2,165
By Proxy	8,933
Total	11,098

A majority of the capital stock being represented, the meeting was declared duly organized.

W. A. Wright, Esq., presented the report of the President and Directors together with the report of the Superintendent and the Treasurer.

On motion, it was resolved that the reports be referred to a committee of three Stockholders.

The Chair appointed as said Committee, Messrs. A. A. McCoy, W. S. Battle, and H. M. Drane.

Col. S. L. Fremont moved that a committee of three Stockholders be appointed to draw up a code of By-Laws for the government of the Stockholders in their deliberations, and for the management of the affairs of the Company, and to report what progress they have made, during the afternoon session. Adopted.

The following Stockholders were appointed to serve on the said Committee: Col. S. L. Fremont, W. A. Wright, and W. L. Smith.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq., the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

The Committee appointed to consider the reports of the President and Directors, Superintendent and Treasurer, reported the following through their Chairman, Hon. A. H. McCoy:

REPORT:

The Committee to whom was referred the annual reports of the officers of the Company, have given the subjects as much consideration as the limited time allowed, and beg leave respectfully to report:

They would recommend that the Company accept the ordinance passed by the Convention creating the "Wilmington Railway Bridge Company," and further sanction and approve the action of the President and Directors thus far under the same.

They would further advise that the President and Directors be authorized to proceed to complete the works and purposes proposed under the ordinance.

In examining the expenses incurred in the matter of reconstruction and resuscitation of the property, though the amount is large, they are of the opinion that no more money was spent or liability incurred than was necessary under the circumstances, the property being in a very worn-out and crippled condition. They would, however, recommend, for the future, retrenchment and a most economical outlay in these respects.

In regard to the Branch Road to Fayetteville, they would advise that the whole subject be referred to the President and Directors with authority to take such steps in the premises as the interests and ability of the Company might seem to warrant.

They are further of the opinion that the business profits of the Company appear to be good, and its affairs are managed with prudence, considering all the circumstances. All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion of W. S. G. Andrews, the report of the Committee was received and adopted.

Mr. W. A. Wright offered the following resolution, and moved that it be incorporated with the report of the Committee, which motion was, after considerable discussion, adopted:

Resolved, That the ordinance of the Convention of this State, entitled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company," ratified the 23d day of June, A. D., 1866, so far as the rights, powers, privileges and franchises, and the duties and obligations thereby granted to, or imposed on, this Company are concerned, is hereby assented to and accepted from this Company; and that all agreements, contracts, covenants and liabilities of every kind whatsoever, which have been entered into in behalf of this Company, by the Directors of this Company, by virtue of any of the provisions of the ordinance above referred to, are hereby affirmed and ratified, and declared to be, in all respects, obligatory on this Company.

On motion of J. Norfleet, and election for President was entered into, which was had with the following result:

Hon. R. R. Bridgers,	8,581 shares,
P. K. Dickinson,	147 "

Mr. Bridgers was declared duly elected.

An election for Directors was then entered into, and the following gentlemen, comprising the old Board, were reported as elected, together with the number of votes received:

S. D. Wallace,	6,721 shares,
P. K. Dickinson,	6,677 "
W. A. Wright,	6,640 "
Eli Murray,	6,558 "
Alfred Martin,	6,557 "
Jno. Everett,	6,256 "
A. H. VanBokkelen,	6,147 "

Gen. Alex. McRae offered a resolution, which was so amended by Dr. A. J. DeRossett and accepted by Gen. McRae, as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Directors of this Company be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the rates of local travel, with the view to increase the receipts of this Company. Adopted.

The report of the progress made by the Committee on By-Laws was read, and, on motion, was received.

Col. S. L. Fremont moved that the Committee be instructed to continue their labors, and report to the Board of Directors. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. W. A. Wright, it was resolved that the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company be held in this city on Wednesday after the second Monday in November next.

On motion of A. H. VanBokkelen, it was resolved that the salaries of the President, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, and Secretary and Treasurer, for the ensuing year, be fixed at the same sum as at present.

A motion was made to reconsider, and a stock vote called for, which was had, resulting in the defeat of the motion.

On motion of Dr. B. F. Arrington, Messrs. P. Murphy, J. D. Love and G. W. Collier were appointed Auditing Committee for the ensuing year.

Dr. B. F. Arrington offered a resolution to the effect that during the absence of the President from the State, the Engineer and Superintendent shall, with the aid and instruction of the Executive Committee, attend to and conduct the duties of the President, so far as said duties can be delegated. Laid on the table till next annual meeting.

Pending a warm discussion, the meeting adjourned.—*Daily Journal, 22d.*

From the N. Y. World.

Ought the President to Publish a Complete Amnesty?

The small quibbles which the *Times* brings to the defence of an untenable position (quibbles which we will explode before we get through) have no value as arguments, but they are of some importance as divulging the determination of the Republicans to dispute, in the approaching session of Congress, the authority of the President to dispense any further relief to persons liable under the Confiscation act.— When a journal, affecting so much moderation as the *Times*, has the hardihood to claim for Congress one of the most unquestionable prerogatives of the President, and to expend all the cavilling ingenuity it possesses in arguing against a *fact*, we are justified in inferring that there is a foregone purpose on the part of Congress to usurp the pardoning power, or at least, to arrest its further exercise.

The disclosure of this purpose is a new reason why the President should immediately complete the work of grace begun in his first proclamation of amnesty. If he makes clean work before the beginning of the session, Congress is excluded, by its own act, from raising the question of regularity. But if the President waits until the permissive section of the Confiscation act is repealed, he will give his enemies an advantage, in enabling them to bewilder the popular judgment. The permission of Congress to exercise a power with which he is explicitly clothed by the Constitution, is indeed a piece of officious impertinence, and he will be divested of no authority by its withdrawal. But he should bear in mind that the mass of the people are not exact reasoners on such subjects, and that it is just as easy to act before Congress meets, as to leave a loop for the cavillers by needless delay.

The most fitting time for a general amnesty was when he published his final proclamation declaring the war at an end and discontinuing martial law. There was, indeed, at that time, a prudential reason for delay, since the Republicans would have made a great handle of the President's lenity, in the elections. But now that the elections are past, there is no longer any reason for postponement, and many for prompt action. The twenty thousand dollar limitation rests on no solid ground. A rebel worth twenty thousand dollars was not more guilty than one worth nineteen thousand or ten thousand; the guilt of a rebel being measured by his virulence and activity, not by the amount of his property. Men of wealth had perhaps more power to rekindle the rebellion, and it was therefore a wise precaution to keep them under restraint until the President deemed it safe to proclaim to the country that all danger was finally pest. When he declared this in his proclamation of peace, there was no reason (beyond the prudential one connected with the elections) why an amnesty should not have immediately followed, excepting by name such malignant rebels as it might be expedient to punish.

The most solid reason for a general amnesty does not rest on any sentimental notions of magnanimity, but as a business-like regard for the general welfare. The capital, which the South so much needs for the revival of its prosperity, will not go into that section in small driblets. Wealthy individuals or associations must borrow in large sums, in the first instance, and serve as reservoirs for distribution among weaker men whose credit is known only in their own localities. The class excluded from the first amnesty comprises all the men with credit enough to make loans outside of the Southern States; but until their titles are restored to them by an amnesty, they can give no solid security, and are as badly off as distant borrowers as if they were not worth a dollar. Moreover, the men of wealth possess the business talent, the energy, the enterprise of the South. They are the men to set the wheels of the arrested machine in motion by their activity, sagacity, and force of character, as well as by their pecuniary means. But until they are amnestied, they are bound hand and foot. The shock which has tumbled the old industrial system of the south into ruins, makes it expedient that many enterprising men should change their pursuits; that they should take their capital out of a former business, to seek a more profitable investment in another. The facilitiy of such transfers is one of the most important conditions of recuperation after a general wreck. But while a man's property is liable to confiscation he cannot sell it, because he can give no title. The consequence of withholding pardon from the wealthy class is, that the business of the South is kept in a state of stagnation.

Congress, as a means of extorting submission to their demands, have determined to wrench the amnesty power from the President. Even so moderate a member as Mr. Raymond is ready to support them. We cannot suppose that he is advocating in his paper what he does not mean to stand by in Congress. Forewarned, let the President be forearmed. Congress intend to humiliate him; to undo his work in the South; to upset the State governments formed under his encouragemen; to keep the South in poverty and under the harrow of the Confiscation act, until they can coerce its assent to degrading conditions. True, the President will have not a whit less power to pardon after the permissive section is repealed; but as it has become manifest that his power is to be disputed, it is better that Congress should be estopped by immediate action.

The cob-web quibbles of the *Times* against the pardoning power of the President hardly deserve a refutation; but since we have promised one, we will try to make it effectual. Hamilton in the Federalist, defends the Constitution against the objection that, in cases of treason, the power of pardon would have been more appropriately vested in Congress. We cited his argument on this subject among other proofs that Congress does not possess the power; Hamilton's argument to show *why* it was withheld being a tolerably conclusive proof that it *was* withheld. The *Times*, as the foundation of its quibbles, copies a little patch from that number of the Federalist, omitting and emphasizing as follows:

"The expediency of vesting the power of pardoning in the President has, if I mistake not," he says in No. 74, "been only contested in relation to the crime of treason. * * But the principal argument for reposing the power of pardoning in this case in the Chief Magistrate, is this: In seasons of insurrection or rebellion, *there are often critical moments, when a well-timed offer of pardon to the insurgents or rebels may restore the tranquility of the Commonwealth,* and which, if suffered to pass unimproved, it may never be possible afterwards to recall. *The dilatory process of convening the Legislature, or one of its branches, for the purpose of obtaining its sanction, would* frequently be the occasion of letting slip the golden opportunity."

On the basis of the expressions thus italicised, the *Times* proceeds to argue that the President has no power to grant an amnesty except at critical moments in the progress of a rebellion, when Congress is not in session! Before chewing this delicious piece of absurdity, we desire to remark that the extract disposes of a cavil that might be raised on the distiction between a pardon and an amnesty, the whole passage obviously applying to that form of pardon to which we apply the latter name, and showing that the pardon clause in the Constitution covers the whole ground. The question raised by the *Times* is, whether the President possesses it permanently and absolutely, or only at critical periods when Congress is not in session. Hamilton was arguing to show why the Constitution withheld it, *and all participation in it*, from Congress. His whole argument is directed to that point, as the *Times* must have seen in culling out its quotation; so that it is *consciously* sophistical.

Of the various reasons for conferring the power on the President, the particular one quoted might not have required his exclusive possession of it; but his exclusive possession of it in cases of treason is what the whole combined argument aims to justify. Immediately after the first sentence of the *Times's* quotation, Hamilton states the objection (for which, and other matters it could not meet, the *Times* substitutes conveniet asterisks) he undertook to remove in the following language: "This," (the pardoning power in treason,) "it has been "urged, ought to have depended upon the "assent of one or both branches of the "legislative body." This very exclusion of Congress which the argument of Hamilton was directed to justify, the *Times*, by garbling its quotation, distorts his language into denying. Is this honorable argumentation?

But we have even higher authority than Hamilton, namely, the debates and vote in the Federal Convention. When the clause relating to pardons was under consideration, Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, moved to amend by excepting "cases of treason."— After a debate in which several of the most eminent members participated, the amendment was lost, only two States (Virginia and Georgia) voting in its favor. A few extracts, (as well as the vote) will show with what resoluteness of determination the framers of the Constitution shut out Congress from the prerogative of pardon:

Gouverneur Morris "*had rather there should be no pardon for treason, than let the power devolve on the Legislature.*"

Mr. Wilson (praised by Washington as one of the soundest and ablest members of the body, and afterwards appointed by him as one of the Chief-Justices of the Supreme Court) said, "Pardon is necessary for cases of treason and is best placed in the hands of the Executive."

Rufus King "thought it would be inconsistent with the constitutional separation of the executive and legislative powers to let the prerogative be exercised by the latter. A legislative body is utterly unfit for the purpose. *They are governed too much by the passions of the moment.* In Massachusetts one assembly would have hung all the insurgents in that State; the next was equally disposed to pardon them all."

It was on such considerations as these that the framers of the Constitution decided to exclude Congress from all participation in the pardoning and amnesty power. Whether their reasoning was sound or unsound, it equally attests their intention.— Whether Congress was totally excluded for good reasons or for bad reasons is nothing to the purpose; it suffices that, in point of *fact*, they were meant to be, and *are*, totally excluded.

FROM WELDON.

The Lamented Confederate Dead—Death of Prominent Citizens.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

WELDON, N. C., November 13, 1866.

Dear Express:—As a matter of mournful interest to some of our countrymen and countrywomen, I send the following list of names of Confederate soldiers who are buried near this place:

Lee Burlison, 13th N. C. Regiment, died October 13th, 1866.
B. W. Emmett, 3d N. C. Cavalry Regiment, died January 7th, 1865.
James Galigan, Co. A. 56th N. C. Regiment, died January 19th, 1863.
John Woodfin, 56th N. C. Regiment, died December 17th, 1862.
A. Milam, 52d N. C. Regiment, died January 13th, 1863.
B. W. Hogan, 44th N. C. Regiment, died December 22d, 1862.
Henry Dean, N. C. State Guards, died December 27th, 1862.
Samuel Summers, 47th N. C. Regiment.
J. Seamen, 42d N. C. Regiment.
E. Page.
R. Foster, 42d N. C. Regiment.
W. T. Triglett.
Henry Purnell, "from Lumberton, N. C."
M. H. Wilkerson, died September 19th, 1862.
B. Martin, 56th N. C. Regiment.
J. Edwards, 63d N. C. Regiment.
W. F. Kinson.
D. Evans, 44th N. C. Regiment.
Miles Spright, Co. B. 24th N. C. Regiment.
A. Bare, Co. A, 26th N. C. Regiment.
H. L. Williams, Co. I, 3d Arkansas Regiment.
B. Carrol, Co. A. Wright's Battalion.
W. L. Williams, 1st Texas Regiment.
B. Brantley, 6th N. C. Regiment.
M. Williams, 11th Ga. Regiment.
A. C. Weaver, 44th N. C. Regiment.
E. A. Bell, 66th N. C. Regiment, died May 27th, 1864
Lt. L. Endy, Co. E, 4th N. C. Battalion Reserves.
Lt. Merritt, 15th N. C. Regiment.
S. Q. Maden, 52th N. C. Regiment.
R. B. Fletcher, Co. B, 41st N. C. Regiment, died June, 1863.
Joseph Parrott, 2d South Carolina Regiment, died 1862.
T. A. Gin, Holcomb's Legion, died October 12th, 1862.
C. C. Bishop, Co. D, Palmetto Sharp Shooters.
G. Key, Co. D, Holcomb's Legion, died July 12th, 1864
D. L. Riddle, 5th S. C. Regiment.
A. W. Reader, Holcomb's Legion.
Lieut. W. McSween, Co. F, 7th S. C. Battalion, died June 2nd, 1864.
D. B. Vaughan, 14th Va. Regiment, died March 25th, 1863.
M. Q. Campbell, Co. I, 8th Virginia Regiment.
J. Monroe, 11th Vr. Regiment, died July 17th, 1864.
C. R. Freeman, Dearing's Cavalry, died July 7th, 1864.
E. L. Powell, 48th Georgia Regiment.
J. J. Clark, Co. H, 59th Georgia Regiment.
D. W. Teasley, Co. F, 21st Georgia Volunteers, died May 17th, 1864.
A. A. Medlin, Co. A, 63rd Georgia Regiment.
J. McDaniels, 30th Virginia Regiment, died April 25th, 1863.
B. McDoughal, 3rd Arkansas Regiment, died April 20th, 1863.
T. B. Mitchell, Co. I, 47th Alabama Regiment.
Charles Gill, 1st Louisiana Regiment.

The list does not embrace all who are buried here; many of the graves being without headboards, while the inscriptions upon others have become illegible.

Mr. John Tormey, an esteemed citizen of this town, died yesterday morning, and Dr. Wm. A[illegible]ton died last night, at the residence of Mrs. S. W. Joyner.

Yours truly. SENEX.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The annual Report of the operations of this road makes the following exhibit:

Total expenditures	$627,650 16
Total gross Receipts	487,449 10
Excess of Expenditures	$140,201 06

The expenditures are properly divided into ordinary and extraordinary, the latter being those made necessary by the late war and amount to $260,337 13, having been disbursed on reconstruction and re-equipment account. This would show on the ordinary transactions of the year a profit of $120,136 08. The total indebtedness of the company is $1,880,632 33.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.]

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson, of the Methodist Church.

Messrs. Cowles, Cunningham and Respess were appointed as the Senate branch of the committee in relation to the issue of rations by the Freedmen's Bureau, under the communication of Col. Bomford, U. S. A.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Mr. Conigton introduced a resolution instructing the *Judiciary* committee to take into consideration the expediency of enacting a law which will allow a creditor to [illegible] his debtor without danger of the statute of limitations being a bar to his recovery. Adopted.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution requiring the committee on *Propositions and Grievances* to take into consideration the subject of the introduction of foreign immigration into our State, and digest a practicable plan for such purpose.

A circular was also read from Mr. Robert Gibson, of Louisville, endorsed by the Governor of that State, suggesting a plan for this purpose.

Mr. Wilson entered at large upon the advantages held out by North Carolina in her great resources of soil and climate, and the urgent necessities for the encouragement of immigration in order to develop the great wealth of the country.

Mr. Speed feared but little could be accomplished by resolutions and legislative action. The time had now come when North Carolina must help herself; must by her own means and her own labor carve [illegible] demand and a necessity for *bona fide* settlers. The resolution was referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Gash—To establish a Penitentiary. Referred to the committee on that subject and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. McRae—In reference to the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Referred to the *Judiciary*.

By Mr. Hill—To repeal an ordinance of the Convention changing the time of holding elections in North Carolina.

By Mr. Spencer—In relation to the County Court of Hyde county. Filed.

COMPENSATION OF JUDGES.

Mr. Robins introduced a resolution referring so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the compensation of Judges holding Courts of Oyer and Terminer to the [illegible]. Adopted.

SALARIES AND FEES.

The Senate refused to concur with the proposition of the House to raise a joint committee on the subject of salaries and fees.

STOCKS OF THE STATE.

Mr. Love's bill to repeal an ordinance of the Convention exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds issued before 1861, on second reading was referred to the committee on *Internal Improvements*.

The Senate adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 24th, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Smedes of the Episcopal Church.

COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees were announced by the Speaker.

On Education—Messrs. Jenkins, of Granville, [illegible] Gates, Bright, Beasley, McRae, of [illegible], Hinnant, Wilson, of Forsythe, [illegible] of Martin, Brown, Bowe and [illegible].

[illegible] Affairs—Messrs. Morehead, Davis, Franklin, Turnbull, Kenan and Davis.

[illegible]—Messrs. Russ, Wilson, of [illegible], Galloway, Autry, Stone, Blair, [illegible], Horton, of Watauga, Neal, Blythe and Clements.

[illegible] Lands—Messrs. Latham, of Washington, Murrill, Harding, Chadwick and [illegible].

[illegible] Bills—Messrs. Morisett, McClammy, Martin, Rountree, Black, Lyon, Westmoreland, Moreton, Godwin, Moore, of [illegible], and Woodard.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Latham, of Craven, Henry, Simpson, Garris, Williams, of Harnett, Judkins, Teague, Bradley, Vestal, Garrett, Gorham.

[illegible]—Messrs. McNair, Morisett, Perry, of Wake, Henderson, Jenkins, of Gaston, Scoggin, McArthur, May, Smith, of Duplin, and Stevenson.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Waugh, Jones, of Pasquotank, Williams, of Pitt, Barden, Daniel, Ashworth, Trull, Turnbull, Rosebro, Womble, and Kendall.

[illegible]—Messrs. Perry, of Carteret, Smith, of Guilford, Boyd, Murrill, Granberry, Allen, Rogers, Long, Lyon, Reinhardt and Williams, of Yancy.

[illegible] Asylum—Messrs. Crawford, of [illegible], Carson, Shelton, Baker, and York.

[illegible] Lands—Messrs. Bryson, Crawford, of Macon, Sudderth, Davidson, and [illegible].

[illegible]—Messrs. Long, of Cabarrus, [illegible], of Martin, and Winstead.

[illegible] for the Deaf, the Dumb and the [illegible]—Messrs. Hutcheson, McGougan, [illegible] of Hertford, and Woodard.

Buildings—Messrs. Boyd, Houston, [illegible] Freeman.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Waugh, That the Judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of so [illegible] the criminal code as to give the [illegible] power in case of conviction for [illegible] to compel the parties convicted [illegible] work on the public roads in [illegible] of fine and costs.

By Mr. Gorham, a resolution that the Judiciary committee, report a bill extending the insolvent debtor's laws, so that any [illegible] may, by petition, after due notice [illegible] in all his creditors, and upon assigning his estate for their benefit, be discharged from all further liabilities, not only to being sued, but to all other credits.

By Mr. Whitfield, a resolution to raise a joint [illegible] committee on Salaries and Fees—[illegible].

By Mr. Baker, a resolution that the judiciary committee inquire as to the expediency of passing a Mechanic's Lien Law; also a resolution as to the expediency of a law, giving landlords a lien upon the products raised by their tenants, to secure the payment of rents.

By Mr. Teague, a resolution that the [illegible] committee inquire as to the necessity [illegible] enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, on debts contracted before the [illegible] of May, 1865, to the sum of $100, principal and the interest thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Waugh—A bill to repeal the first section of an Ordinance of the late Convention, to change the time of elections in North Carolina.

By Mr. Davis—A bill to amend section [illegible], chapter 54 of the Revised Code, entitled "Guardians and Wards."

By Mr. Richardson—A bill to repeal section 9 of chapter 40 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1866.

By Mr. Kenan—A bill to prevent the sacrifice of real estate in certain cases.

By Mr. Shelton—A bill to repeal the second section of an Ordinance of the Convention, to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and rules of pleading therein.

By Mr. Williams of Martin—A bill to give the *Mayor* and Commissioners of the town of Williamston, the sole authority to issue license to retail spirituous liquors in said town.

By Mr. Richardson—A bill for the benefit of the poor of the county of Bladen.

By Mr. Chadwick—A bill to incorporate the Newbern Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill to authorize R. P. Melvin, late Sheriff of Bladen county, to collect arrearages of taxes.

By Mr. Williams, of Martin, a bill to declare the Roanoke River a sufficient fence or protection for the side of all lands lying immediately on its banks, in Martin county.

A bill to amend section 6, chapter 48, Revised Code, passed its second reading.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

A bill to construe an act to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency, passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Jones, by leave, introduced a resolution in relation to hunting, requesting the judiciary committee to enquire as to the expediency of enacting more stringent laws for the protection of persons owning lands under cultivation. Adopted.

Mr. Latham, of Washington, a resolution that the committee on Internal Improvements enquire as to the expediency of amending chapter 101, Revised Code, entitled Roads, Ferries and Bridges, "so as to make persons who shall have any one who is subject to work on public roads, living on their lands, responsible for the work of the persons so liable. Rejected.

The House then adjourned until eleven o'clock on Monday.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1866.

CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Love presented a Memorial from certain citizens of Cherokee county asking for a consolidation of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, the North Carolina Railroad and the Western North Carolina Railroad from Morehead City to Duck Town, 550 miles.

Mr. Love also introduced a bill to consolidate these roads, which was ordered to be printed and with the Memorial was referred to the committee on *Internal Improvements*.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Mr. Speed introduced a petition to extend the corporate limits of Elizabeth City. Referred to *Corporations*.

RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Paschal introduced a resolution instructing the *Judiciary* committee to inquire whether or not it would be best for the people to pay their private debts contracted before the war in bank bills of the State or their equivalent in current funds, as that was the money, on the faith and credit of which the debts were contracted. Adopted.

Mr. Cunningham proposed the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to take into consideration the whole subject of popular relief against the danger of forced collections of debts during the passing crisis of general financial embarrassment, having in view the ordinance of the State Convention on the subject, and the questions arising from its adoption to the wants of the times and its constitutionality, and to report at an early day upon the possibility of some legislative measure to save the country from the ruin which would inevitably result from a resort to execution sales. Adopted.

Mr. Leach introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the *Judiciary* committee to enquire into the propriety and necessity of reporting a bill to protect debtors and relieve from ruinous sacrifice property sold under execution.

COMPENSATION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution instructing the committee on *Propositions and Grievances* to enquire into the propriety of providing by law compensation of Justices of the Peace for official services.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Hall—To incorporate the Hibernian Benevolent Society of Wilmington.—Referred to *Corporations*.

By Mr. McRae—To amend an act of the last Legislature. Printed and referred to the *Judiciary*. (This bill is in relation to enticing servants from the employ of their masters and employers.

By Mr. Adams—To incorporate the Lexington Mining Company. Referred to *Corporations*.

By Mr. Avery—To protect Landlords against insolvent debtors. Referred to *Judiciary*.

From the House—Engrossed Bill to construe the act to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency.

HYDE COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. Spencer's bill in relation to the County Courts of Hyde was passed to its engrossment.

Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Nov. 21, 1866.

Mr. J. H. Everett, representative from Wayne county, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Russ presented the memorial of E. A. Crudup and H. W. Montague, Executors of Seth Jones, deceased, of Wake county, relative to lost State bonds belonging to their testator. Referred.

Mr. McRae, of Richmond, presented a like memorial from Robt. S. Ledbetter, of Richmond county. Referred.

Mr. Long, a memorial from the Magistrates of Cabarrus county, praying the establishment of a State Penitentiary. Referred.

The following committees were announced on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Penitentiary: Messrs. Hutcheson, Lowe and Judkins.

On the communication from Col. Bomford and others, relative to the issue of Government rations to indigent citizens: Messrs. Moore, of Hertford, Daniel, Jenkins, of Gaston, Rogers and Blythe.

HOWARD AMENDMENT.

Mr. Logan introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this House, that the article proposed by the Congress of the United States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the same known as the Howard Amendment, and Article 14th, should be ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session."

Mr. Logan said that this amendment had been very fully discussed before the people; that Congress would meet on Monday next, and should be informed what we intended to do in the premises. After tracing the history of the Constitution from its foundation to the present time, adverting to the several amendments heretofore adopted, he said that the Constitution was professedly the work of the people. He subsequently defined the term "people" by the term "everybody." He argued that the 1st section of the Howard Amendment did not differ from the Constitution of the United States as it now exists.

Mr. Waugh asked—If such was the case, what, then, was the necessity of adopting it? Mr. Logan declined answering the question for the present, and said that the gentleman who "troubled him" would have ample opportunity of participating in the discussion. He denied that this section contained the doctrine of negro equality, any more than the existing Constitution did.

He wanted the Howard amendment because he was opposed to negro equality.—It gave the States the power to abridge the rights of any of their male citizens, but left this matter wholly to their option, as expressed by their representatives.

The adoption of this amendment, and the election of representatives who could take the "test oath," would, he said, secure the admission of the State, as such action had already secured the admission of Tennessee. The main difficulty in the whole matter, was, in his opinion, this:—Leaders of the rebellion believed that under it they can never get pardon or hold office. It was in the power of the Southern States to send eighty-one members to Congress—more than a third of the whole number—and it required a two-thirds vote to pass any act over the President's veto. We are now, he said, without representation, and yet refused to send representatives to protect our interests.

He called for the yeas and nays on the resolution.

Mr. Waugh, moved its reference to the joint committee on the *Constitutional Amendment*.

Mr. Scoggin asked the yeas and nays on the question of reference.

They were taken as follows, the motion to refer prevailing:

YEAS.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden, Black, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Bryson, Carson, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Foard, Freeman, Gambril, Garriss, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Harding, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Hutchinson, Jones, Judkins, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Latham, of Wasington, Lee, Long, Lowe, Lutterloh, May, Martin, McArthur, McClammy, McGougan, McKay, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, Morehead, Morton, Morissett, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Peebles, Perry, of Carteret, Perry, of Wake, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rogers, Rosebro, Russ, Scott, Shelton, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Smith of Guilford, Stevenson, Stone, Sudderth, Trull, Turnbull, Umstead, Walker, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Whitley, Williams, of Martin, Williams, of Pitt, Williams, of Yancey, Woodard, York.

NAYS.—Ashworth, Blair, Blythe, Galloway, Garrett, Hinnant, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Logan, Lyon, Rountree, Scoggin, Teague, Vestal, Wilson, of Forsyth.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Bryson, a resolution in relation to Cherokee lands.

By Mr. Waugh, a bill to repeal an ordinance of the Convention to change the jurisdiction of courts and the rules of pleading therein.

By Mr. Whitfield, a bill for the relief of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c.

By Mr. McKoy, a bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Blount's Creek Manufacturing Company, of the town of Fayetteville, to rebuild their factory.

By Mr. Davis, a bill to amend section 12, chapter 118, Revised Code, entitled "Widows."

By Mr. Williams, of Pitt, a bill for the relief of W. H. Perkins, late tax collector of Pitt county.

By Mr. Morehead, a bill to prevent fraud.

By Mr. Bryson, a bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. railroad.

By Mr. Granberry, a bill to enable Administrators and Executors to pay the debts of insolvent testators and intestates *pro rata*.

By Mr. Kenan, a bill to change the rules of evidence concerning mortgage deeds, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Scott, a bill to authorize sheriffs and tax collectors to grant license to auctioneers, in incorporated cities and towns.

By Mr. Allen, a bill to authorize Rufus Galloway, Sheriff of Brunswick county, to collect arrears of taxes.

These bills were appropriately referred, and the House adjourned until eleven o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Arrest of Ortega Endorsed—Ortega's Schemes—The late Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting—The French Troops in Mexico, etc.

Special Dispatch to the Balimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—In order to clear up the doubts and the cause of the arrest of the Mexican General Ortega, and the authority upon which it was made. I am enabled to say that General Sheridan acted upon his own motion in ordering the arrest of Ortega and his party. Gen. Sheridan has communicated the particulars of the arrest, and the reasons that induced his action, and the government approves his course. It appears that Ortega, in the opinion of Gen. Sheridan, was violating our neutrality laws; that he is supported in Mexico by a very small party of British and French merchants, these being really the only adherents or supporters of Ortega.

In Northern Mexico the Mexican or native population almost unanimously support Juarez. Ortega contemplated a *coup d'etat*, and had no supporters except the former adherents of Maximilian. It is further stated that the object of the French and English merchants was to control the valuable trade in Northern Mexico, and prevent American merchants from monopolizing the same. Prior to the arrest of Ortega affairs were in a disturbed condition, but now there is confidence and tranquility upon the Rio Grande.

Since the special meeting of the Cabinet yesterday afternoon there has been the greatest interest manifested as to the purpose of this extraordinary convening of that body, and various speculations have been sent off to the Northern press on the subject. I can state positively that the Cabinet was called together to consider our foreign relations. In this connection it may be stated that it is known that the French government has declared its purpose to disregard the arrangement for the withdrawal of the first detachment of French troops from Mexico during this month, as agreed upon between Mr. Seward and De L'Huys.

The French Emperor has notified our government that he cannot effect the withdrawal of the troops until next spring, when he proposes to embark the entire force at once. In view of the failure of Napoleon to comply with his agreement to withdraw one portion of these troops, and inasmuch as the notification of this forfeiture of the agreement comes at this late day, our government is not disposed to put full confidence in the further promises of the French Emperor. There is reason for believing that this matter was the immediate cause of the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and that to-day the subject was again considered in the regular session, Gen. Grant being present by request of the President.

It is intimated in official circles that instructions have been sent to our Minister in France to demand the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico. DATA.

PANIC IN WALL STREET.—Things have a blue look on "the street," it will be seen by the financial record elsewhere. Gold is down several per cent., and stocks, including governments, are coming down with it "by the run." In the produce, provision and other markets, there is likewise great excitement, with reports of numerous failures, etc. Whether bottom is reached at this hour or not remains to be seen.—Flour, grain, beef, pork, etc., have all a blackeye—a fact to which consumers would do well to call retail dealers' attention.

N. Y. Express.

NAPOLEON TO THE POPE.—To "protect the Pope both in his spiritual character and as a temporal sovereign" is announced as the latest version of Napoleon's intention, and for this end General Fleury has been sent to Rome. Just what is meant by his intention to "protect" the Holy father is, however, not stated. It is announced that in an interview with Mr. Gladstone the Pope hinted at Ireland as a probable place of refuge, should he be obliged to leave Rome.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst., a meteor, lighting up the whole heavens, was seen near Rome, Ga., moving rapidly Southwestwardly, appearing like a fire ball as large as the sun. It exploded apparently ten miles off, with a tremendous report like a forty-pound cannon, that shook the earth and made the windows rattle.

Two merchants of Boston disappeared on Tuesday last, leaving liabilities behind them to the amount of $175,000, and assets to the amount of nine pair of boots and a hoop skirt.

Ann Conners, a girl of twelve years of age, has been missing from Cohoes since Tuesday. She had unpleasant words with her mother, and it is feared she may have drowned herself.

The American Farmer.

Worthington & Lewis, 52 S. Gay st., Baltimore—Price $2 Per Year—November No.

The various systems of Field Rotation, Three, Four, Five and Seven Field, are fully discussed in the present and previous numbers. These and the several articles on "Clover Culture," "Our Homes," "The value of our Lands," &c., in recent numbers, indicate the thoroughly practical character of the "Old Farmer." While the large amount of matter on Fruit Growing, gathered from the best sources, show how well the "Pioneer" Journal keeps itself at the head of the Agricultural and Horticultural progress of the day.

In all its leading departments of Field, Orchard and Garden cultivation, and Stock growing, whether in its original or selected matter, *The Farmer* shows a direction which is at once practical and scientific.

Its very apparent sympathy with Southern interests has caused the American Farmer to lose favor with a certain class of Northern readers and advertisers, and it deserves therefore, on every account, the support of Southern people.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

We cheerfully lay before our readers the following from the *American Farmer* for November, 1866:

A FIVE FIELD SYSTEM.

"Notwithstanding what we have said of the profitable experience of those who have practiced the four-field system with clover, we should be tempted to guard against any risk of ultimate failure by change in one point. We should make the four fields five, and sowing timothy seed with the clover, take a crop of timothy hay, when we now take wheat, and have this follow immediately after the timothy. The year devoted to clover might, in this case, be a year of pasturage, and thus allow a very considerable addition to the stock. This stock would, advantageously, consume the large quantity of straw and corn fodder, otherwise entirely lost except for manure, and thus bring a large extra item of profit. If to this stock the corn be fed as it should be, the manure would be greatly increased in value, and the fertility of the soil proportionately improved.

The only objections that can be made to this change would be that the additional year given to grass might allow the native grasses to multiply to the prejudice of the clover; and that so old a sod might be unsuitable to the growth of wheat. These would be very material objections should they be realized in practice. The whole profit of the system is based upon the success of the clover, and that must be made secure at any rate, and the wheat crop on the clover fallow is the chief money crop, and deserves to be especially regarded.

As to the effect upon the clover, we think that a well-set sod of clover and timothy would, during two years, so completely hold possession of the ground as to exclude entirely all intruders, and that the intermediate workings between these and the next sowing would be sufficient to put the ground in a good state of preparation. As regards the wheat, assuming, as said above, that the clover and timothy will exclude native grasses which might prove hurtful to it; and being well assured that the sod of timothy which would prevail when we break the ground for wheat, is very congenial to that crop, we apprehend nothing on this score. It is said, indeed, to make a preparation for wheat, only inferior to clover, and, in this case, the good effects of the clover, growing of the previous year are added to the good qualities of the timothy sod.

Such a sod, it has been asserted, is especially advantageous on lands liable to heaving under the influence of frost. Wheat is said to be under no circumstances so secure against "winter-killing." No soil in the world is so uncertain as that of the prairie on account of winter-killing. Yet the early settler raises wheat on the original tough sward with very uniform success; so it is maintained that the sod of timothy, is in this respect, very favorable to wheat.—under the influence of these opinions we should be tempted to seek the advantages offered by the extra grass crop, and make at least a fair trial of five fields instead of four."

Arkansas and National Affairs.

MEMPHIS, November 23.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, says that a resolution has passed the House, unanimously directing the committee on federal relations to present a petition to Congress, setting forth the spirit and disposition of the Arkansas people in their desire for the speedy restoration and renewal of peace and confidence, and their willingness to concur in any and all measures to secure these results which are consistent with the honor and dignity of the State. The resolution to reject the constitutional amendment has been again referred to the committee on federal relations by a vote of 67 to 7. The General Assembly continued to take deep interest in the question of educating the freedmen, which was specially up to day, and the most enlightened and liberal views were expressed on the subject.

A young man name Charles Ross, a farmer, only 21 years of age, was arrested in Cincinnati on Sunday, charged with shooting, with intent to kill, Bishop Rosencrans, of the Catholic Church. Some six months since Bishop Rosencrans, while climbing on foot, after dark, a hill leading up from Storrs Township, to visit one of the Catholic institutions, was attacked by a party of ruffians, one of whom shot him in the leg with a pistol, inflicting a slight wound. The Bishop was fortunate enough to make his escape by running rapidly down the hill.—An investigrtion into the affair led to a strong suspicion of this Charles Ross as the perpetrator of the outrage, but before he could be arrested he left the city.

A remarkable forgery case has occurred in New York. William A. Marsh, a boy sixteen years of age, on Thursday forged the name of James A. Dorman to a check for $20,000 on the Sixth National Bank and presented it. The clerk would have paid it, as he believed the signature to be genuine, but Mr. Dorman did not have that amount in bank, and becoming suspicious, he sent for a detective. The boy when arrested confessed to the forgery and was committed for trial.

The time during which the Rev. George W. Langhorn was appointed to take charge of the Episcopal Methodist Church in this city having expired, that gentleman last night bid adieu to his congregation, preparatory to leaving for Norfolk, to attend the Annual Conference of his church. The property of the E. M. Church in this city belongs to the Baltimore Conference of that Church, and there can be no regular appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Langhorne's departure until the meeting of that Conference. It is, however, earnestly hoped that the Virginia Conference will transfer Mr Langhorne to the Baltimore Conference, and that that Conference will appoint him pastor of the church in this city, and that Bishop Pierce will assign him to this station until the meeting of that Conference. When Mr. Langhorne took charge, a year ago, of the church in this city, its members numbered one hundred and seventy-nine. He leaves it with three hundred and eighty-one names upon its rolls, and since its erection, no abler or more beloved pastor has ever filled its pulpit.—*Alex. Gazette.*

DEATH OF A SHOWMAN.—Lee Mallory, well known as the proprietor of the dioramic "War Illustrations" exhibited in this city and all over the South during the war, died a few days ago, in Montgomery, Ala. He possessed a rare genius for getting up scientific exhibitions and was a painter of some merit. He married a Virginia lady some years ago, and since the close of the war seems to have lived in retirement.

Richmond Examiner.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR MID-DAY DISPATCHES.

Arrival of Steamship Scotia.

NEW YORK., Nov. 27—Noon.

The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., via Queenston the 18th, arrived early this morning.

Woolen Factories Closed—Decision of Judge Sutherland.

BANGOR, ME., Nov. 26—P. M.

Most of the Woolen manufactories in this vicinity has closed, because the wool costs more in its original state, than the manufactured goods sell for in open market in New York.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Sutherland decided that the question of color, embracing also the question, how much African blood is necessary to determine whether a man is colored or not, was a cause to be decided by the jury.

Exports—Appointment—Contraction of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27—12 M.

The domestic exports for the past fiscal year, reached $500,000,000, mostly in Foreign bottoms.

E. O. Perrin, late of Memphis, has been appointed U. S. Assessor for the first district of Tennessee.

There is no doubt of Secretary McCulloch's determination to contract the currency as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Davis's Parole—Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—1 P. M.

Rumor, this A. M., says that Jeff. Davis will be paroled, but the President has as yet taken no official action in the matter.

Gold 141. Sterling Exchange 9½ ℔ ct. premium.

Later.

Gold 142¼. Coupons Five-twenties of '62, 109¼; of '64, 106¾; of '65, 107; New issue 108¼; Ten-forties, 100; Treasuries, second series, 105¼; North Carolina 6's, 73. The Cotton market is steady, and quotations unchanged. Flour and Wheat dull, and quotations unchanged. Corn advanced 1@2c., with sales of 36,000 bushels; Mixed Western $1 25 @$1 26½ in store. Pork dull and lower—sales of 600 bbls Mess at $21 50@$21 62. Lard is dull—sales of 200 bbls. at unchanged prices.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26—P. M.

Flour, Superfine $7 75@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Wheat dull and lower—prime to choice $2 50@$2 60 ℔ bush. Corn unsettled—new 80@89 cents. ℔ bush. Provisions dull and unchanged. Hogs are firmer.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26—P. M.

Flour drooping at $10 50. Whiskey unchanged. Hogs dull and 6@6½ cts. lower. Gross Mess Pork dull at $20 50@$21. Lard dull at 12½@12 cents ℔ lb.

Arrivals of European Steamers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Noon.

The Steamers City of Washington and Aleppo have arrived. Their mails go South this afternoon. The Scotia's mails left this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Afternoon.

Arrived—Steamer Quaker City, from Charleston.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Sales of Coal—Decline in Prices—The Steamship Britannia Over Due—Fears for her Safety.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—P. M.

Forty thousand tons of Scranton Coal was sold at auction to-day. The prices were much lower—Stove $5@$5 85.

The Steamship Britannia from Glasgow, is long over due, and fears are entertained for her safe arrival.

From Canada—Movement of Troops.

OTTAWA, C. W., Nov. 27—Noon.

It is stated that the 100th and portions of other regiments of the British regular troops stationed here are shortly to be removed Westward, where, for some reason not developed, there is to be a strong concentration of forces.

Louisiana State Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27—P. M.

The State Fair closed to-day. It has been a most successful and satisfactory effort.

The Fenian New Trials Refused.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 27—P. M.

No decision has been given in the Court of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas as to granting the rule for new trials, as applied for by the counsel for the Fenians under sentence of death.

It is rumored that a heavy concentration of troops in this city, is about to commence in view of the near approach of the 13th December, the day fixed for the execution of the Fenians.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

Gladstone and Clarendon has an interview with the Pope.

ROME, Nov. 27—Noon.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Clarenden has had a long interview with the Pope, it is supposed touching his future residence.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—Noon.

Cotton unchanged—sales to-day of 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands 14¼d. Corn has advanced 6d.; Mixed Western is quoted at 40s. Lard declined 1s. Spirits Turpentine is 6d. lower.

London Stock Market.

LONDON, Nov. 27—Noon.

Five-twenties 70½. Illinois Centrals 77½. Erie's 47.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 27—Noon.

Five-twenties 75¼.

L. FLANAGAN,

MILLINERY, FANCY AND VARIETY STORE,

Nos. 22 and 23 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MILLINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ATTENDED TO.

BONNETS, Hats, Caps, Frames, Ribbons; Silk, Velvet and other bonnet stuffs; Wreaths, Flowers, Plumes, &c. A complete stock of materials always on hand. Orders filled in latest styles, or as desired, with neatness, taste and dispatch.

FANCY GOODS.

Jet, ivory and pearl, plain, fancy and medallion; Silk, Velvet and Crochet Dress Buttons, all colors—every variety and latest fashions—Gimps, Silk and Cotton Cords of all descriptions—Linen and Lace Collars, and Cuffs, newest styles—Ladies' Puffs, Rats, Coils, Curls and Hair Nets—Sewing and Embroidering Silks, of all colors—Silk, Alpaca and Worsted, Embroidering Braids, Trimmings and Bindings, in every color and great variety—Frilling, Edging and Ruffling, a choice assortment—various kinds plain and fancy Tapes—Zephyr Worsted, all colors—jet and other descriptions of trimming and ornaments—Buckles, Clasps and Belts, Elastics-Mens and Boys' Suspenders—Crystal and China Toilet Sets—choice Perfumes, Soaps, Powders, Cosmetics and Hair Oil, in great variety—Hair Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs, Tooth and Body Brushes, &c., &c.

Needles, Pins, &c., and all kinds of fancy goods, generally to be found.

MENS' LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' WOOLEN GOODS.

Mens' Scarfs—Ladies' Hoods, Gipsey Queens, Nubias, Sacks, Sontags, Scarfs, Shawls and Hosiery—Childrens' Hoods, Caps, Capes, Sacks, Skirts, Hose and Bootees, every style, all colors. Hoopskirts and Corsets, latest style.

CONFECTIONERY.

French, German, English and American Crystalized Fruits, Compts, Pastes, Bontons and Gums of finest quality, and in great variety; the choicest assortment in the city.

Fruits of all kinds in season.

VARIETIES, TOYS.

Childrens' Carriages, Rocking-horses and Chairs—Market and Ladies' Work and Fancy Baskets, and Satchels—large and small Dolls, dressed and undressed—Drums, Fiddles, Tamborines, Trumpets and Whips. Toys of all description; an endless variety too numerous to enumerate, always on hand. Also, a variety of fire works.

My friends, customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine my goods, which have just been selected at the most fashionable emporiums at the North, and are now open for inspection.

CALL IN! CALL IN!!

As I sell my goods as low as possible. All sales are positively cash.

Oct. 5 7—lawdlmd-3aw

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔	31 @ 33	LUMBER, (River,)	
BEEF CATTLE,		Fl'r Bds.	18 00 @20 00
℔ 100 lbs.	9 00 @11 00	Wide do.	12 00 @14 00
BRICKS,		Scantling	10 00 @12 00
℔ M.	12 00 @20 00	MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		Cuba	47½@ 60
2nd hand	3 50 @ 4 00	Sugar house	50 @ 55
New	4 25 @ 4 75	Syrup	65 @ 1 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,		NAVAL STORES,	
Tallow	20 @ 25	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs	
Adamantine	25 @ 26	New Virgin	0 00 @ 4 05
Sperm	50 @ 55	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 4 05
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,		Hard	0 00 @ 2 03
Java	40 @ 45	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 75
Laguayra	33 @ 35	Tar, in ordr	2 00 @ 2 10
Rio	25 @ 29	Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
St. Domingo	26 @ 28	Rosin, pale	8 00 @ 9 00
COTTON, ℔ lb.,		do No. 1	5 50 @ 7 00
Ord. to Mid'g	24 @ 30	do No. 2	4 00 @ 4 50
Strict Mid'g	31 @ 32	do No. 3	3 50 @ 3 75
COTTON BAGGING,		Spirits Turpentine,	
Gunny, ℔ yd	33 @ 35	℔ gal.	00 @ 66
Dundee	30 @ 34½	NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
Rope, ℔ lb.	14 @ 18	Cut	7¼@ 8
CORN MEAL,		OILS, ℔ gallon,	
℔ bushel.	1 50 @ 1 55	Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
DOMESTICS,		Linseed	2 00 @ 2 25
Sheeting,		Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
℔ yard	19 @ 20	Kerosene	80 @ 85
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 75 @ 3 00	PEA NUTS,	2 00 @ 2 60
FEATHERS,		POTATOES,	
℔ lb.	65 @ 75	Sweet, bush	0 75 @ 1 00
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		Irish, ℔ bbl	3 25 @ 3 75
Mackerel,		PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
No. 1	00 00 @25 50	N. C. Bacon.	
No. 2	20 00 @22 00	Hams	25 @ 26
No. 3	17 50 @18 00	Middlings	00 @ 24
Mullets	9 00 @11 00	Shoulders	23 @ 00
Herring,		Hog round	23 @ 24
East	5 50 @ 7 00	Western Bacon.	
N.C. roe,	10 00 @00 00	Hams	23 @ 27
do cut,	9 00 @00 00	Middlings	18 @ 20
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	10 @ 11	Shoulders	16 @ 18
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern		Lard, N. C.	21 @ 23
Family	12 75 @17 00	do North'rn	17 @ 20
Superfine	9 75 @11 50	Butter, N. C.	30 @ 37½
Fine	8 50 @ 9 50	do North'rn	38 @ 42
GLUE, ℔ lb.	18 @ 20	Cheese	17 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 45	PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,	
GUANO, Peruvian,		City Mess	25 00 @27 00
Per ton.	104 00 @ 105 00	Thin "	00 00 @25 00
LAND PLASTER,		Prime,	00 00 @24 00
℔ ton.	18 00	Rump	00 00 @23 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		SALT,	
Corn	1 35 @ 1 45	Alum, bush.	0 60 @ 70
Oats	75 @ 80	Liverpool, sack, ground,	
Peas, Cow	1 15 @ 1 25	cargo	2 25 @ 0 00
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 0 00	from store	2 60 @ 2 75
Carolina	14½@ 16	SUGAR, ℔ lb.,	
East India	13 @ 0 13½	Cuba	11 @ 14
HIDES, ℔ lb.,		Porto Rico	14 @ 15
Green	4½@ 5	C	14½@ 15
Dry	10 @ 15	B	16 @ 17
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,		A	18 @ 00
Eastern	1 40 @ 1 45	Crushed	18½@ 00
Northern	1 20 @ 1 30	SOAP, ℔ lb.	9 @ 14
IRON, ℔ lb.,		SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	Contract	5 00 @ 5 50
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Common	3 00 @ 3 75
American,		STAVES, ℔ M.,	
sheer	9 @ 10	W. O. bbl	25 00 @30 00
Swede	10 @ 12	R. O. hhd	25 00 @40 00
Hoop,		TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
℔ ton.	000 00@180 00	Shipping	12 00 @13 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	Mill, prime	10 00 @11 00
From store	0 00 @ 2 25	Mill Fair	8 00 @ 9 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (domestic,)		Mill, inferior to	
Whiskey,		ord.	5 00 @ 7 00
Bourbon	2 50 @ 5 00	TALLOW, lb.	10 @ 12
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,	
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	Navy	25 @ 35
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS for the Week ending Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1866.

During the week just ended, the market has been in an unsettled state for all descriptions of country produce. The adverse news from the Northern markets has had the effect to almost check transactions, and prices of most articles show a considerable decline on former quotations. In the leading articles of Groceries and Provisions the business done has been limited, as buyers generally are operating carefully, owing to the continued decline in prices in the Northern markets, and the sales have been mostly in the small way. In the present condition of affairs, it is almost impossible to give correct quotations, as they vary more or less each day. We refer to our table for the ruling prices at the time of closing our enquiries, and below we give a review of such transactions as have taken place during the week.

TURPENTINE—Since the close of our review on Thursday last the market has been in rather an unsettled condition, and notwithstanding the meagre receipts, the price has declined 52½ cents on hard, and $1 05 on soft—closing quiet at $4 05 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 02½ for hard ℔ 280 lbs. The arrivals have been unusually small, and the sales comprise only bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin and Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	112	$5 10	$2 55
Saturday	189	5 00	2 50
Tuesday	125	4 30	2 15
Wed'sday	60	4 05	2 02½

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market during the past week has been characterized by extreme dullness, and as will be seen from our table of sales below the price is fully 4 cents lower than quoted in our last. There has been but little disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and the transactions have been confined to small lots—the market closing quiet on Wednesday at 66 cents. The sales are as follows:

Friday	50 bbls. at	66 cents ℔ gallon.	
Saturday	111 "	" 66, 67@68	" "
Monday	40 "	" 67	" "
Tuesday	16 "	" 66	" "

ROSIN.—Under the advices received from the Northern markets this article has been in an unsettled condition throughout the week just ended, and the transactions have been confined to small parcels. Buyers generally are unwilling to operate unless at lower figures, which sellers are not disposed to accede to at present, and consequently the market closes inactive. There is only a small stock remaining unsold in receivers hands, and the receipts both by river and railroad have been light. The sales are as follows: 477 bbls. Common and No. 2 at $4, and 174 bbls. No. 1 at $5, $6@$7.

TAR.—We have no change to report in the market for this article. The receipts for the week are 753 bbls. which has been taken by shippers at $1 75 ℔ bbls.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in moderate supply, and there is only a limited enquiry for butchering purposes. We quote on the hoof at prices ranging from 8 to 11 cents ℔ lb., net, latter figure for *prime* quality. For SHEEP there is no demand, and we omit quotations.

BARRELS.—No empty spirit barrels worthy of report, have been received for some weeks past, but there is a full supply of former arrivals remaining in dealer's hands, and there is little or no enquiry. We quote only small sales at $3 50@$4 for second hand, and $4 25@$4 75 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand, and very little being brought to market. We quote at 32@33 cents ℔ lb.

CORN MEAL.—The supply on market is light, but sufficient for present demand. We quote in the small way from the granaries at $1 50@$1 60 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—There is no change of importance to report in the market for this article as regards prices. There was some little activity in the market on Monday and a shade advance was obtained, but further advices caused a dull feeling and the advance above noted was subsequently lost. The sales comprise only small parcels (about 70 bales) at 30½, 31@32 cents for middling—closing at 31 cents, with holders generally asking higher figures.

EGGS—Are selling from carts at 40 cents ℔ dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues to be very well supplied with Northern brands, and rules exceedingly quiet, as there is merely a retail demand. We quote in the small way from store at prices ranging from $9 to $9 50 for fine, $10@$11 50 for superfine, and $13@$17 ℔ bbl. for family, (Wilmington inspection.) The supply of State brands is *very* light, and we quote from store in small lots at $17 for superfine and $17 50 for family.

FISH—Only one small lot of Mullets received, and sold from wharf at $9 for pine, and $11 for oak bbls.

FERTILIZERS.—Nothing new to note as regards this article, and we quote from store as follows; Peruvian Guano, $104@$105; Pacific do., $85; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., $75; Snowden's Manipulated do., $75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, $68; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $68; Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, $65 ℔ ton.

GRAIN.—For CORN there is a moderate enquiry, and the market rules steady. Owing to the meagre quantity being received here, the supply on market has become very low, and is barely adequate for present wants. Only about 4000 bushels have been received by dealers since our last review, of which we quote small sales from store and wharf at $1 45 ℔ bushel for yellow. No cargo sales, and we quote nominally at $1 30.——OATS. Are in moderate supply, and only a retail enquiry. Last sale from wharf was at 77½ cents ℔ bushel.——PEAS.—There is only a light stock on market, and we note some enquiry. Sell in small lots at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ bushel for Cow.——RICE. Clean is in light demand, and sells from store at 15@16 cents for new crop Carolina, and 12½@13 cents ℔ lb. for India.

HAY—There is a good supply of Northern on market, and only a retail demand exists. We quote cargo price at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Is in demand, and the market is entirely bare.

PEA NUTS—Ha[illegible] market quite freely during th[illegible] past week or tw[illegible] and a prime article has fou[illegible] ready sale; the [illegible] bulk coming in, however, are of inferior [illegible]ary quality, and are slow of sale. We quote sales from carts at prices ranging from $1 50 to $2 65 ℔ bushel, as in quality.

POTATOES—Are in good supply, and only a light demand. We quote Irish at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl., and Sweet at 70@80 cents ℔ bushel.

POULTRY.—The market is better supplied, and prices rule lower. We quote live chickens at 30@40 cents, grown fowls at 40@50 cents, and turkeys at $1@$1 25 each.

PROVISIONS.—For N. C. cured BACON there is only a light demand for jobbing lots, and prices remain about the same as given in our last.—There is very little coming to market, and the sales have been confined to small lots from store at 23@24 cents for hog round, and 25@26 cents ℔ lb. for hams—highest figures for choice lots. The supply of Western continues fully fair, and only a small business doing from store at 16@18 cents for shoulders, and 18@20 cents ℔ lb. for sides.——LARD.—The market is better supplied, and we notice only a retail demand. We quote from store at 21@23 cents for North Carolina, and 17@20 cents ℔ lb. for Northern.——PORK.—The market is very well supplied with Northern, and at present is rather unsettled as regards prices, only small sales being made from store at a range of from $25 to $28 for city mess. *Fresh* pork sells from carts at 13@16 cents ℔ lb.

SALT.—There is a good supply on market, and only a light demand. The sales have been in the small way from store at $2 50@$2 60 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground, and 75@80 cents ℔ bushel for Alum.

SHINGLES—Are brought to market slowly, and are in some enquiry for shipping purposes. We quote by the boat load at $3@$3 75 for Common, and $5@$5 50 ℔ M. for Contract.

TIMBER.—None received since our last review, and consequently we have no sales to report.—Quotations in table are therefore merely nominal.

WOOD—Sells by the boat load at $3@$3 25 for pine and ash, and $4@$4 50 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS.—For coastwise ports the market rules steady. Very few vessels in port, and we note a moderate quantity of country produce offering shipment. See table for rates. We note a schooner having been taken up at 80 cents on rosin to New York, and a brig for Salem at 90 cents on rosin.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$22 00 @ 25 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	20 00 @ 22 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	28 00 @ 30 00
" " flooring boards, rough	28 00 @ 00 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications,	30 00 @ 00 00
Deals, 3 by, 9	22 00 @ 25 00
Prime River Flooring,	18 00 @ 20 00

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 80	$ 00 @ $0 80
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 80	00 @ 80
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 40	0 00 @ 1 25
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 80	00 @ 80
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 1	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	12½ @ 00 15	10 @ 12½
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 60 @ 70	0 00 @ 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 70	0 00 @ 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 0 00 @ 70	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ¾	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 15 00	00 @ 00
Lumber,	00 @ 00	8 00 @ 0 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 75	0 60 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 75	0 60 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 70 @ 75	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 90
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 90
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	1 25 @ 1 40
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 90
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 0

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling
Gold,	1.36	1.40
Silver,	1.27	1.30
U. S. 7-30's,	1.02	1.04
Coupons of N. C. old sixes,	52	55
N. C. six per cent. Bonds, old issue,	75	78
" " " new	55	58

BANK NOTES.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell
Cape Fear,	25	27	Lexington,	12	00
Bank of N. C.,	33	35	Miners & Planters',	22	00
Farmers' Bank,	25	28	Wilmington,	20	23
Merchants',	38	00	Wadesboro',	22	25
Charlotte,	19	00	Commerce,	15	00
Commercial,	20	00	Greensboro' Mutual	4	00
Fayetteville,	8	10	Clarendon	5	00
Roxboro',	28	00	Yanceyville	5	00
Washington,	4	00	Thomasville	28	00

MARRIED.

At the residence of Dr. R. W. Ward, in the town of Jacksonville, N. C., on the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. B. Barlow, Mr A. C. HUGGINS, to Miss AGNES H. WARD, all of the County of Onslow.

DIED.

At his residence, near Wilmington, on Monday, 6th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. JOHN K. CURRIE, aged 49 years and 21 days.

At the Baltimore Infirmary, corner of Green and Lombard streets, HENRY A. McKAY, of Wilmington, N. C., son of the late Kenith McKay. Inspired with patriotic zeal and love of country, he volunteered in the 2d S. C. Reg't (Kershaw's) in April '61, was in the ever memorable battles of Bull Run, Manassas, Dranesville and Williamsburg. His regiment was the rear guard in the famous retreat from Manassas to Orange Court House, and was also van guard in the retreat from Yorktown. In these last trying marches he fell a victim of that dreadful scourge of the soldier, Diarrhœa, of which he finally died. It may be a consolation to his friends to know that though among strangers he had every attention that skill and kindness could dictate, in this institution, and the Sisters of Mercy watched over his dying couch like Guardian Angels.

His funeral took place on yesterday from St. Thomas' Church (Catholic,) thence to Oakdale Cemetery.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Appointments—Wilmington District—First Round.

Smithville and Brunswick, at Bethel,	Dec.	15 & 16.
Wilmington—Fifth Street,	"	22 & 23.
Whiteville, at Whiteville,	"	29 & 30.
Topsail, at Union,	Jan.	5 & 6.
Elizabeth, at Elizabethtown,	"	12 & 13.
Wilmington—Front Street,	"	19 & 20.
Onslow, at Richlands,	"	26 & 27.
Cokesburg, at Bethany,	Feb.	2 & 3.
Clinton, at McGee's,	"	16 & 17.
Duplin, at Magnolia,	"	23 & 24.
Bladen, at Centre,	March	2 & 3.

The District Stewards' meeting will be held at the Parsonage, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. H. Drew, Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Barker, T. L. Pugh, Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. Sanders, E. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Freeman and W. S. G. Andrews.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

Goshen Land for Sale.

I OFFER my place for sale; 5 miles from Kenansville, on Goshen; Land cleared sufficient to make a ten horse crop; Buildings all new. *Come and see.*

JERE PEARSALL.

Kenansville. Duplin county, N. C.

Nov. 29 43—1m

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1866.

Robert Strange vs. James O. Barefoot. } Original Attachment.

ON MOTION, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at this Court, on the second Monday in February, 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Teste, D. P. HAIGH, Clerk County Court for Columbus County.

Nov. 23 [Pr. Adv. $15] 42-6t

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1866.

The Situation of the South.

We live in an age of such wonderful changes, and the political transitions are so rapid and momentous, as scarcely to allow time for the expression of our astonishment at one event, before another, as astounding arrests our attention. It is natural, under such circumstances, that we should pause to reflect on the probable consequences of these startling changes;—men always stand still and are silent in the presence of great events, but we are not permitted to do either; we cannot stand still, for the rushing current of change carries us on in spite of ourselves, and silence is not permitted to us of the South: it is called "sullen obstinacy," which deserves punishment, and we are threatened with the sleeping vengeance of the North if we remain silent. This state of things can alone account for the strange and otherwise unaccountable obliviousness of the past by the Northern mind. How otherwise can we explain the course taken in regard to the South, or the estimate formed in respect to us, as is daily exhibited in the Northern journals? Can they have forgotten that the Southern States for sixty out of the eighty years of our national existence controlled the policy of the Government?—that in their attempt to sever themselves from the North, they displayed a heroism, a manhood and an endurance which have challenged the admiration of the world?—If they have not, how is it that they have failed to impress on the Northern mind their real character? Can it be supposed that such a race, who have been as ascendant in the Cabinet as in the field, (where numbers approximated,) have suddenly shrunk into a state of mental imbecility? Do the North believe that the *spirit* which animated this race is gone and forever?—Is it extinct? and if so, where is the evidence of it? Perhaps they may yet find "it is not dead, but sleepeth." It is true, there are men in this, as in every country, who yield to the despondency which is the shadow of defeat, who were wanting by nature in the manliness and energy necessary to the achievement of great enterprises, and who, in going into the war, were half conquered *before* a blow was struck. Upon such men, defeat in an engagement or two, produced the natural effect on such minds—despair of final success and reluctant aid in continuing the struggle; and these men are still among us, and having been sustained in their prognostics by the results of the war, have no little credit given them for having been more sagacious than their neighbors. These men are anxious to accept any terms, however degrading in themselves, so they can once again see the Southern Representatives re-seated in the halls of Congress. But we are gratified to know that such men constitute a small minority in the South.

If we have endeavored to impress on our readers one line of policy rather than another in regard to this subject, it has been to yield whatever is *just and proper*, irrespective of small or unimportant issues, but we have not failed to insist that there were points which could *not be* yielded, which involved an abandonment of all *self-respect*, all *pride of character* as a people, and to concede which would be to inflict with our own hands a fatal wound on "the land we love."

It would seem, from the course of these submissionists, that they were not well-advised of the *true* situation of the South, and in consequence of this ignorance, are ready to take the alarm at every fresh threat uttered by Northern journals of other and more terrible consequences which await us in the event of our "*obstinate* rejection" (as it is called) of the liberal, generous, nay magnanimous terms heretofore offered us. Now let us know the worst—firm and brave men are best dealt with in this manner, and we think the South has earned these terms as applicable to their statesmen no less than their soldiers, our adversaries themselves being the judges. What are these *monstra horrenda* which are held up in the dark to frighten us from our proprieties, which shall produce such despair on our part, that nothing, save abject submission on our bended knees, remains to us? We think, as in most other cases of threatened penalties, the reality will be found less terrible than the anticipation.—This will appear from a hasty glance at the powers of Congress. The present Congress, like all legislative bodies, are judges of the qualifications of the respective members of each House. If they choose to disregard the Constitution, they can require (as they have done) tests of membership never exacted before, and may exclude any members to whom such tests apply—this being done, their power in this respect is exhausted. By sufficient majorities they can pass acts over and in defiance of the Executive veto, as they have done in the "Civil Rights Bill" and others. But where an *amendment* of the *Constitution* is to be made, fortunately for the South, it requires a majority of three-fourths of all the States through their Legislatures or Conventions expressly called for the purpose. Happily for those most interested, this majority of three-fourths cannot at present be obtained, nor can it be until the Union shall number 52 States! So far, then, as the power of Congress is concerned, we see no cause for such terror and dismay as seem to have seized upon many of our Southern men, and which the Radical presses of the North are determined shall be widened, deepened and extended, if violent threats and unmeasured denunciations can effect this desirable end. This is the object to which many of these journals bend the whole of their powers, and this in utter defiance of truth, as may be seen in the New York *Times* of the 14th inst., in which we are informed that the Constitution *shall* be altered and amended *as the people please;* and this is announced with the flippancy and falsehood which has long characterized that sheet when the South is the subject—hear it: "The people will not tolerate the unconditional restoration of the South to power, and they will alter and amend the Constitution, if need be, *to suit their purposes.*" We have been so long accustomed to witness the reckless disregard alike of the *Constitution* and of the *truth* in these Radical journals, that we ought not, perhaps, to be surprised even at such a declaration as this of the *Times*, and yet, if carefully conned, it is very suggestive. The bold falsehood of the first section of the sentence, viz: "That the people, that is, *the party* now in power, will *change* the Constitution," when the writer well knew *the people could do no such thing*, is by no means the most offensive part of the announcement.

What was intended for the ignorant (which is of course much the larger) part of the readers of the *Times*, is the avowal that the South "should not be *restored to power*," as if giving Southern members their seats was restoring the South to power. This is the string which they delight to harp upon; it was once "the slave power," it is now and still the Southern power, and all their vengeance is roused by an allusion merely to it. The treachery which lurks in this insinuation is very characteristic, but the most censurable part of this shameless avowal, is that in which the object or purpose of changing the Constitution is declared—it is not because the Constitution is wrong and ought to be changed for that reason—it is not because as it is at present the rights of any section or person are compromitted, or any existing wrongs will be corrected. Not at all; it is avowed openly, brazenly, impudently—"the people will change the Constitution *to suit* their *purposes.*" We think if any utterance of the press can be cited to exceed this in the impudent effrontery of power, it must be found when it was under the direction of Robspierre and Marat.

Our Relations to the Negro.

A few days ago we introduced "Our Relations to the Negro" to the consideration of our people. Pursuing the ideas advanced in that article, we purpose to-day to treat at some length what we believe to be our duty in connection with the religious condition of that portion of this race whose lot is, and is to be, among us.

The Christian religion is so comprehensive in its beneficence as to embrace all classes of men; and from time immemorial its light has been shed upon the hearts of all, irrespective of position, class or condition. In times past, not one of the different orders of Christian Churches in the South but thought the slaves a fit subject of spiritual interest, and all strove, with wonderful success, to bring them into the full embrace of God's love. It is true that our relations are changed, but to what is to be attributed the almost entire absence of effort on our part now to retain the late slave under the holy influences of Christ's gospel? We have permitted him to fall away, and to accept the teaching of those who preach and practice a religion which belies every precept and practice of our Saviour. Fanaticism, prejudice, materialism, hate and money are inculcated by these new apostles from a strange land in the place of practical piety, generous friendship, true spirituality, love and charity.—We ought to arouse ourselves, and at once take the place which rightly is ours. Let us step, without hesitation, into the pulpits, the public ways, narrow lanes, the humble cabins, and point the weak, the ignorant, the young and the old, to that Saviour who died for man. Look the world directly in the face, and say that duty calls us to this work. There may be some, but that number must be small, who feel that the negro, being free, no longer has a claim upon our good offices. Why has he not? For generations past our fathers taught and protected him, and changed him from what he was when bought, by New England rum, to what he now is. For this same time he has furnished us with the means to cultivate those noble characteristics of which our people are so justly proud. Is there nothing in memory to recall us to duty? We thought formerly that the Southern matron, opening to the slaves the Book of Life, and disclosing its truths, was an example worthy of the highest position assigned to woman. How often has the young maiden of our best blood taught the negro child the simple lessons of Christ's mission on the bright Sabbaths, which were then truly holy days in our land?—Have we forgotten that the noblest specimens of our race, born and reared among us, thought it a privilege to be disciples to these very slaves? What has happened to change or prevent the performance of this duty? Left to themselves, the result to them is too plain to be doubted, and too painful to be contemplated. Turned over to the tender mercies of the sharks of the Freedmen's Bureau, or to the emissaries of New England, the consequences will send the poor negro to destruction and perdition, and produce horrors for us at which the world would stand appalled.

We have before too often in these columns asserted our conviction of the utter impossibility of producing anything like an equality between the white and black races, and because we now draw the earnest attention of our people to what we conceive to be their plain duty, and what, in a worldly view, we believe will conduce powerfully to our material interest, we must not be considered as having changed, in the slightest degree, our opinions. What we desire is the good of the country, and as journalists, we wish to point out the means to attain that good in the highest degree. With this in view, we presume to call directly upon the Church organizations of our land, and to urge them to unite speedily in this work of bringing back to their charge, to their instruction, and to their kindly affections, the negroes who formerly belonged to them, and to use the means which God and man have given them to draw new members into their respective folds. If need be, educate men specially for this work. Let all feel that it is right, and that we should do that right earnestly. Is there degradation in this? Have we not often sent missionaries to the heathen? Let us drop the practices of the Pharisee and Puritan, and turn with manly hearts and Christian love to this work which commends itself by all that can influence our finer feelings. Let not our Churches be content to say that the negro has drawn himself voluntarily and without cause from their midst; this may be true, but if it is, so much the greater reason for the Churches to reach forth the hand of love, and guided by the dictates of wisdom, bring back those who have gone astray.—To refuse this, is to say that we admit the negro is able to provide for himself in all things. Let a united, vigorous, faithful and continued effort be made to accomplish this great and good end. It will but prepare the way the better for that other branch of education—the enlightenment of the intellect, which, with the proper employment of his physical powers, will bring the negro to the highest state of which his nature is capable.

The Olden Time.

Probably there is no locality in the Southern country that has not suffered more or less from the ravages of the late war.—Some few, comparatively speaking, escaped, but the large majority were compelled to pass through the fiery ordeal, evidences of which still remain in ruined homesteads, and devastated fields, speaking in language mute, but eloquent of the sufferings of those whose "places shall know them no more for ever." The war has wrought many changes in localities and in societies, old things have passed away, and a new era has dawned upon us. Old habits, old feelings, old associations are required to be ignored or cast aside to make way for the advance of modern progress, for the age is entirely utilitarian. The generous hospitalities of the "good old times" in which this section of the State was particularly conspicuous, the unselfish liberality and chivalric bearing of the Cape Fear gentleman of that epoch, are not to be practiced, or even mentioned in comparison with these days of steam engines, electric telegraphs and lucifer matches. The marked respect universally exhibited towards the gentler sex, has disappeared entirely. In those days no gentleman would address a lady on the street without uncovering, and we well remember, when but a lad, being strongly impressed with the profound respect shown by venerable men whose heads were silvered o'er with age, standing uncovered when some female friend passed by. In this age of improvement and advanced civilization, a tip of the finger to one's beaver is all that custom requires, or fashion deems necessary. We have forgotten the manners and customs of our ancestors, and though vast improvements in all the arts and sciences have been developed with marvellous rapidity, yet in all the characteristics that adorn society, we fall far short of the standard of the old Cape Fear region. We have become more mercinary, more selfish in every way, more anxious to outstrip a financial competitor in our eagerness for the almighty dollar, than to lend a helping hand to modest merit struggling for existence. Such was not the characteristics of the men of the olden time. As an evidence of the manners and customs of the people of Cape Fear in those days, the following, from the pen of one of the best writers of his day may not be uninteresting: "Hospitality was carried to an extreme, in fact every class of society became infected by the example. The British Governor Martin, on a visit to Wilmington, styled it the 'region of politeness and hospitality.' Many of the families residing in it were possessed of fortunes, and all obtained subsistence without painful exertion. But the dissipation which arose out of an excess of hospitality, exhibited a more animated picture in the surrounding country. Whole families, and frequently several families together, were in the practice of making visits, and like the tents of the Arabs, seemed continually in motion. The number of visitants, the noise and bustle of arrivals and greetings, the cries of the poultry yard, and the bleatings of the pasture, require some sounding polysyllable to convey an idea of the joyous uproar, some new coined word to distinguish their caravan approaches from ordinary visits or formal visitations. Every visit was a sort of jubilee. Festive entertainments, balls, every species of amusement, which song and dance could afford, was resorted to. The neighing courser, and the echoing horn, the sports of the turf and the pleasures of the chase, were alternately the objects of eager pursuit. Everywhere, on the Eastern and Western branches of the Cape Fear river, were men of fortune, related by blood or connected by marriage, whose settlements extended almost as far as the then lowly hamlet of Cross Creek, since dignified by the name of Fayetteville, and now swollen into importance by a numerous population. This general ease and prosperity was highly favorable to the cultivation of polite literature and to the development of talents of a certain kind. The state of manners tended to awaken a spirit of improvement which pervaded the whole community. Every family possessed a collection of the best English authors, besides there was a public library, supported by a society of gentlemen, and styled the 'Cape Fear Free Library.' Conversation was cultivated to a high degree. Emanating from letters or science, or rising out of the busy scenes of life, it always teemed with instruction and imparted delight. The point of honor was understood and recognized, and the slightest approach to indignity resented. In this exercise of colloquial talent, the ladies participated and heightened the pleasures. Then they were not as now; early instructed, or perhaps were not instructed at all, in the rudiments of knowledge; but they derived from reading, and imbibed from an association with eminent persons of the opposite sex, a tincture of taste and elegance, and they had softness, sentiment, grace, intelligence, every quality which, in the female sex, can inspire and exalt the enthusiasm of romantic passion. The actors in the hospitable conviviality of those times were far above the cast of ordinary *bon vivants*. There was Eustace, the correspondent of Sterne, who united wit, and genious, and learning, and science; Harnett, who could boast a genius for music and taste for letters; Lloyd, gifted with talents and adorned with classical literature; Pennington, an elegant writer, admired for his wit and his highly polished urbanity; Maclaine, whose criticisms on Shakspeare would, if they were published, give him fame and rank in the republic of letters; Boyd, who, without pretensions to wit or humor, possessed the rare art of telling a story with spirit and grace, and whose elegiac numbers afforded a striking contrast to the vivid brilliancy of the scenes in which he figured; Moore, endowed with versatile talents and possessed of extensive information—as a wit, always prompt in reply, as an orator, always 'daring the mercy of chance;' Howe, whose imagination fascinated, whose reparte overpowered, and whose conversation was enlivened by strains of exquisite raillery. Wit and humour, and music and poetry, were drawn into action in social and convivial intercourse, and displayed all their charms among the festive deities, and heightened the glow of delight." Such was the character of society, in and around Wilmington during its early history, in those "good old days," the like of which we fear we shall never see again. We propose to give sketches of scenes, and some peculiarities of character exhibited in those days of our town, long before railroads were thought of, or tiltareens invented; when every man attended strictly to his own business, and meddled not with his neighbor's, and when our ladies, God bless them, allowed nature full scope for development, and required more of the modern appliances of art to embelish their charms.

Burning of Granger's Hotel, at Goldsboro'.

We regret to learn, by private telegram Friday morning, that the large and commodious building known as Granger's Hotel at Goldsboro', was totally destroyed by fire on last Friday night. We have heard no further particulars. The loss is evidently very heavy. We think the Hotel was owned by a company of several gentlemen.

Since writing the above we have received the full particulars through an extra issued by the Goldsboro' *News*.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

Granger's Hotel in Ruins—Ruin of Fire Flakes—Extraordinary efforts saved the Town from the fiery elements.

This morning at four o'clock, the Granger Hotel was discovered to be on fire; the alarm bells were rung, and our citizens promptly rushed to the scene.

The fire was first discovered rushing from the top of the building, at every point of the house, which is conclusive evidence that it was the work of an incendiary, and that the plan was well conceived.

All efforts to save the furniture in the upper rooms proved fruitless, and it all fell a prey to the devouring elements.

On the lower floors, much of the furniture was saved, but in a damaged condition.

The fire extended its ravages on the street running West, and destroyed all the buildings contiguous to the Hotel.

The long row of buildings, running North from the Hotel, occupied as a barber shop, and in which the Post-office was kept, was also destroyed, and the flames were only arrested by tearing down the double house used as a Guard House.

The magnificent storehouse of J. H. & J. C. Privett, South of the Granger Hotel, was only saved by extraordinary exertions; and, at times, it was thought that it must burn.

The Rail Road Shed was in imminent danger, and barely escaped destruction.

The flakes of fire ascended and floated defiantly, threatening the whole block of buildings south of the scene of disaster on West Centre Street.

Nearly every house top was manned, and still, it seemed at one time that some eight or ten buildings would catch fire.

The residence of the Junior partner of the Daily News was twice on fire, coolness and prompt action saved it. The fire flakes made a grand but appalling sight; the whole elements appeared as shooting stars, and as the live coals fell upon the dry roofs, the hearts of our citizens sickened.

We cannot discriminate in our praise of the many who worked, as men never worked before, in subduing the elements.

The clerk of the Granger House informed us that there had been no fire in the upper part of the house yesterday, and it is firmly believed that the disaster was the work of a suspicious looking stranger who stopped at the Hotel yesterday, and left on the three o'clock train this morning.

After the fire got fully under way, plundering commenced. A well dressed white man was seen bearing off a box, and on being pursued, let it fall and departed. The box proved to be a case of Granger's fine liquor.

A negro, also, was pursued, and only dropped his stolen goods after being admonished by a pistol shot.

Mr. Granger lost two gold watches. They were stolen in the excitement.

Maj. Grant, our post master, saved the letters and mail matter and his entire stock of Jewelry.

The Hotel buildings were insured, but for what amount we do not know. The property was very valuable, and had just undergone extensive repairs.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.]

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1866.

Mr. M. McRae, Senator from Richmond and Robeson, appeared and was qualified.

Messrs. Wiggins, Covington and Leach were appointed the Senate branch of the Committee on joint rules.

ENGROSSING CLERKS.

The Senate concurred in the proposition to go into an election for one Engrossing Clerk, with the following result: Mr. Hampton 16, Mr. Busbee 13, Mr. Whiting 9, Mr. Long 7. There being no election, the Senate proceeded to vote again. Messrs. Busbee and Whiting having withdrawn, with result as follows: Mr. Hampton 32, Mr. Long 13, Mr. Busbee 1.

[Mr. Hampton elected. See House proceedings.]

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Senate concurred in the proposition of the House to go into the election of Secretary of State, and Mr. R. W. Best received 14 votes, being all that was cast.

The rest of the session was taken up in discussing the Rules of order for the government of the Senate, and after their adoption, the body adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20th, 1866.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Kenan introduced a joint resolution to set apart the second Saturday in November next for the appointment of Justices of the Peace—adopted.

Mr. Waugh, a "bill to grant a general amnesty and pardon to all persons guilty of violating the criminal laws of North Carolina, except in certain cases." Ordered to be printed.

Robert Gambrill, Esq., Commoner elect from the county of Alleghany, appeared and was qualified.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Hertford, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the African race and the subject of apprenticeships.

On motion of Mr. Lowe, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to elect the third Engrossing Clerk at half past eleven o'clock, to-day.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses elect a United States Senator, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock M.

The Senate, by message, concurred in the proposition to elect an additional Engrossing Clerk, at half past eleven o'clock.

The names of Messrs. Blackstock, Freeman, Joyner and Barbee were withdrawn from nomination, and the House voted as follows:

For Mr. Hampton, 60 votes; for Mr. Long, 34; for Mr. Whiting, 12; for Mr. Taylor, 2; for Mr. Busbee 4.

On this ballot there was no election. The joint vote stood thus: Whole number of votes cast 158. Necessary to a choice 80. Mr. Hampton received 76, Mr. Long 41, Mr. Whiting 21, Mr. Busbee 18, and Mr. Taylor 2.

On motion of Mr. Stone, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing another ballot for Engrossing Clerk.

The names of Messrs. Whiting and Busbee were withdrawn from nomination.

The Senate concurred, and the House voted as follows: Hampton 71, Long 40.

The joint vote stood thus: Whole number of votes 157. Necessary to a choice 79. Mr. Hampton received 103, Mr. Long 53, Mr. Busbee 1.

On motion of Mr. Holderby, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses proceed forthwith to the election of Secretary of State, and announcing the nomination in the House of Robt. W. Best, Esq., the present incumbent. The Senate, by message, announced concurrence and the House voted. Mr. Best received 107 votes.

The joint vote for Secretary of State was as follows: 147 votes cast. Necessary to a choice 74. Mr. Best received all the votes.

On motion of Mr. Hutcheson, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses proceed forthwith to elect a Comptroller.

Mr. Hutcheson nominated Pulaski Cooper, Esq., of Wake county.

Mr. Rosebro nominated C. H. Brogden, of Wayne, the present incumbent.

The Senate refused to concur in the proposition.

The House then adjourned until eleven o'clock, to-morrow.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22, 1866.

Mr. Gash, Senator from the Buncombe District, appeared in his seat and was duly qualified.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Jones—Bill to extend the present term of the County Court of Wake. (Extends the term now being held one week.) Passed its several readings, under suspension of the rules, and was ordered to be engrossed.

FREEHOLD HOMESTEADS.

By Mr. Berry—Bill to establish Freehold Homesteads for the citizens of the State. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the *Judiciary*. (Provides for the allotment of a Homestead not exceeding seventy-five acres in the country, and two acres in the city or town, which may include a dwelling house and necessary out-houses; not to be liable to execution for any debt or cause of action, except such as arise on penal bond or covenant previously executed.)

EXCHANGING STOCKS FOR BONDS.

By Mr. Lowe—Bill repealing an ordinance of the late Convention, for exchanging the bonds of the State issued before the year 1861. Filed.

RELIEF OF HONEST DEBTORS.

By Mr. Speed—Bill for the relief of honest debtors. Ordered to be printed.—This bill provides that any citizen owing debts contracted before May, 1865, may file an affidavit in the Court of Equity setting forth such debts and the total amount of his entire estate, real and personal, praying to appoint a commissioner to take charge of his estate and pay all creditors *pro rata*, the Court setting apart a reasonable support for himself and family for six months, with clauses protecting the creditor against fraud and protecting the debtors against needless suits, &c.)

FRAUD UPON THE REVENUE.

By Mr. Speed—Bill to prevent fraud upon the Revenue of the State. Referred to the *Judiciary* and ordered to be printed. (Enables defendants in actions hereafter brought for any debt, to show that at any time the plaintiff has failed to list such debt for taxation as required by law, the case shall be dismissed at the plaintiff's cost.)

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The House resolution ordering the Message of the Governor and the Report of the Treasurer to be printed and laid upon the desks of the members at the meeting of the Legislature, was adopted.

HOWARD AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. Leach, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of five from the Senate and eight from the House, to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's Message as refers to a joint resolution of Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The House concurred.

FREEDMEN AND APPRENTICES.

A proposition for a joint committee on so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the African race and Apprentices, was concurred in, and Messrs. Berry, Thornton and Covington were appointed as the Senate branch of the committee.

U. S. SENATOR.

The Senate concurred in the proposition to go into the election of United States Senator on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

So much of the Governor's Message as refers to an Agricultural and Mechanical College, was refered to a joint committee, Messrs. Clark and Gash were designated by the speaker.

COMPTROLLER.

The Senate refused to go into the election of Comptroller.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson, of the Episcopal Methodist Church.

Mr. Waugh, from a select committee, reported Rules of Order for the government of the House, which were read and adopted.

Mr. Foard introduced a resolution to raise a joint select committee, to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Adopted.

By Mr. Durham—A resolution of inquiry, addressed to the Governor, asking information relative to the National Currency. Adopted.

By Mr. Cowen—A joint resolution in regard to the message of the Governor, and the report of the Public Treasurer. [Requests that the Governor hereafter cause to be printed for the use of the General Assembly, in advance of its session, ten copies of his message for each member, and two hundred copies for the use of the Executive department, and that the Public Treasurer be instructed in like manner to cause to be printed of his report, a like number of copies.] Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. McKay—A bill to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete its road from the Coal Fields in Chatham county, to some point on the North Carolina Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Richardson—A bill to punish persons who knowingly, entice or persuade minors to leave the service of their parents, guardians or masters.

By Mr. Allen—A bill to amend the sixth section of the 48th chapter of the Revised Code entitled "Fences."

By Mr. Whitfield—A bill to incorporate Union Camp Ground, in the county of Cleaveland.

By Mr. Long—A bill for the relief of the people. [Proposes to repeal the Revenue Law.]

By Mr. McClammy—A bill to empower the County Courts to levy a tax for repairing roads.

By Mr. Durham, a bill to construe an act entitled "an act to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate currency."

By Mr. Jordan, a bill to provide a homestead. [Proposes to exempt from execution for debt, one hundred acres of land, or real estate to the value of $500.]

By Mr. Ashworth, a bill to exempt ministers of the Gospel from working on the public roads and paying poll-taxes.

The Speaker appointed as the House branch of the Joint Comittee, on the Agricultural College, Messrs. Foard, Blair and Boyd. On the African race and Apprenticeships, Messrs. Moore, of Hertford, Logan, Waugh, Davis, of Franklin, and McKay.

HOWARD AMENDMENT.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the proposed constitutional amendment. The House concurred.

COMPTROLLER.

On motion of Mr. Clark, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed forthwith the election of Comptroller.

Mr. Freeman added to the previous nomination the name of Wm. F. Collins, of Warren county.

Mr. Crawford nominated Donald W. Bain, of Wake county.

Mr. Hodnett nominated Mr. Jas. Holderby, of Rockingham.

The Senate, by message, declined to proceed at once to the election, and proposed that it be held at 12 o'clock M. on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, this message was laid on the table; the House refusing concurrence, and another message was sent to the Senate proposing an immediate election.

JOINT RULES.

Mr. Hutchinson, from a Joint Select Committee, reported joint rules for the government of the two Houses, and to regulate their intercourse.

Mr. Logan moved that the House do not concur in the Committee's report. He objected to the provision allowing the Senate equal representation on certain Committees, and also to the provision raising a joint committee to investigate and report as to the qualifications of persons recommended for appointment as Justices of the Peace.

Messrs. Durham and Latham, of Washington, Hutcheson, Davis, of Franklin, Peebles and Whitfield, advocated the rule.

Messrs. Russ, Freeman, Lyon and Blair opposed its adoption.

The question recurring on Mr. Logan's motion, it prevailed; as follows: For concurring in the report, 44.

Against concurrence, 67.

On motion of Mr. Logan, this vote was then reconsidered, the rule to raise a committee to enquire as to the qualifications of Magistrates was stricken out, and the residue of the report concurred in.

An engrossed bill from the Senate, to continue the present term of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions of Wake county, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following as the Senate Standing Committees:

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Cunningham, Kelly, Covington, Harris, of Franklin, Jones, Brown and Willey.

Claims—Messrs. Gash, Johnston, Bullock, Coward, Ferebee, McRae and Edwards.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Battle, Etheride, Spencer, Harris, of Rutherford, Hand, Perkins and Snead.

Judiciary—Messrs. Wilson, Leach, McCukle, Moore, Brown, Avery and Robins.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Avery, Hall, Wiggins, Speed, Koonce, McLean and Love.

Education and the Literary Fund—Messrs. Hall, Edwards, Thornton, Williams, Hill, Lloyd and Matthews.

Banks and Currency—Messrs. Cowles, Berry, Marshall, Adams, Matthews, Ferebee and Paschal.

Corporations—Messrs. Clark, Moore, Paschal, Johnston, Willey, Thompson and Respass.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Leach, Battle, Richardson, Bullock, Love, Williams and Kelly.

Agriculture—Messrs. Covington, Barnes, Clark, Thornton, Perkins, Richardson and Koonce.

JOINT COMMITTEES—SENATE BRANCH.

Finance—Messrs. Wiggins, Hall, Covington, McLean, Berry, Gash, Adams and Etheridge.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Thornton and Barnes.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Gash, Love and McCorkle.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Koonce, Spencer and Coward.

Library—Messrs. Clark, Outlaw and Cunningham.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Speed, Wilson and Berry.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Messrs. Hall, Harris, of Rutherford and Robins.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE—SENATE BRANCH.

Howard Amendment—Messrs. Leach, McLean, Covington, Clark and Jones, comprise the Senate branch of the Committee on the Constitutional Amendment.

Penitentiary—Messrs. Nash and McCorkle.

Counting Vote for Governor—Messrs. Kelly and Robins.

The rest of the session was consumed debating the joint Rules of Order, transmitted from the House. They were amended, adopted and sent back for concurrence.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23d, 1866.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees were announced:

Judiciary—Messrs. McKay, Dargan, Davis, Kenan, Morehead, Perry, of Carteret, Richardson, Everett, Logan, Whitfield, Jordan, Dunham, and Peebles.

Finance—Messrs. Harper, Patton, Latham, of Washington, Cowan, Lutterloh, Guess, Lowe, and Holderby.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Cowan, Clark, of Halifax, Lutterloh, Winstead, Houston, Horton, of Wilkes, Patton, Bryson, Logan, Chadwick, and Ford.

FERRY AT WILMINGTON.

Mr. Cowan presented a petition from John A. Taylor, of New Hanover county, owner of the "Great Causeway Ferry," over the Cape Fear and Brunswick Rivers, praying that the State taxes on these Ferries be reduced, by being imposed hereafter on the *net* instead of the *gross* receipts. Referred to the Finance Committee.

CONVENTION OF ALL THE STATES.

Mr. Stevenson introduced a resolution to raise a joint select committee, to report a memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying that body to call a Convention of the States of the Union, to take into consideration the present Constitution of the United States, and if need be, amend the same. Rejected.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Kenan introduced a resolution to raise a joint committee to make arrangements for counting the votes for Governor cast at the recent election. Adopted.

Mr. Carson, a resolution of instruction to the Judiciary committee, that they report a bill making provision, by a board of valuation or otherwise, that property sold under execution, shall bring a fair value in the currency of the United States. Adopted.

By Mr. McNair, a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to furnish members of this Assembly with copies of the ordinances and resolutions of the late Convention.

By Mr. Hutcheson—A resolution to raise a joint committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the establishment of a State Penitentiary. Adopted.

Mr. Russ introduced a memorial from Rufas H. Jones, of Wake county, Executor of Alfred Jones, deceased, relative to lost bonds. Referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. McRae—A bill to incorporate the South Union Manufacturing Company of Richmond county.

By Mr. Bowe—A bill in relation to Public Roads—[proposes to enact that all males between the ages of fifteen and fifty-five years shall be required to work the roads.]

By Mr. Clark—A bill for the relief of the people.

By Mr. Richardson—A bill to incorporate the Bladen Land Company, and a bill to incorporate the Bladen Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Moore, of Chatham—A bill for the relief of the people of Chatham county.

By Mr. Granberry—A bill to amend an act to improve the law of evidence, passed at the session of 1866.

By Mr. Blair—A bill to repeal so much of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, as requires persons over forty-five years of age to work on the public roads.

By Mr. Rogers—A bill to enact that "horses or mules which were captured by the Federal or Confederate Armies, and now in the possession of any citizen of this State, shall not be molested or taken by any person whatsoever."

By Mr. Crawford, of Macon—A bill to repeal an act, entitled an act, to provide hands to work on the public roads, and to re-enact Sec. 40th of Chapt. 101 of the Revised Code.

By Mr. Durham—A bill to exempt from taxation the polls and property of disabled soldiers, and the property of widows in certain cases.

By Mr. Scott—A bill to establish a Homestead Freehold.

By Mr. Waugh—A bill to provide more effectually for the punishment of horse stealing.

HOWARD AMENDMENT.

The Speaker announced the following, as the House branch of the joint committe on the Constitutional amendment, viz: Messrs. Perry of Cateret, Davis of Franklin, Morehead, Kenan, Wilson of Forsythe, Russ, Waugh and Hodnett.

RATIONS FOR THE INDIGENT.

A message was received from His Excellency, Governor Worth, enclosing communications from Col. Bomford and Gen. Howard, U. S. A., with reference to the issue of government rations to indigent whites and blacks. Sent to the Senate with a proposal to refer it to a joint committee.

CHEROKEE LANDS.

Also a message from His Excellency, transmitting the financial report of Jacob Siler, agent of the State, for the sale of Cherokee Lands. Referred to the committee on Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes.

On motion of Mr. Crawford of Rowan, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed to elect the Comptroller.

The Senate, by message, refused to concur and the House adjourned until 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Mr. Davis.

A Fortress Monroe letter to the New York *Herald* says:

The very fine rooms, four in number, besides a kitchen, fitted up in Carroll Hall for Jefferson Davis and family, have at length received the finishing touches of the carpenter, mason, glazier and painter. Vacating his old quarters, which were limited to two casemates, he has moved into his new and more commodious apartments; so that now, barring his deprivation of the freedom of the outer world, he is as singly and as comfortably situated, has rooms as airy, as liberal supplies of fuel, as numerous attendance of servants, and as complete and elaborate *cuisine* auxiliaries as any officer in the Fort. His health has recently improved most materially. He can walk unsupported, his spirits are more elastic, his conversation is in much lighter and gayer tone, and the world generally has for him less austerity and repulsiveness. He repines less at the past, is more patient of the present, and more hopeful for the future. He now enjoys facilities not only for making himself and family comfortable, but to extend becoming hospitality to his numerous callers and friends. In his own mind, and that of most of his friends, the conviction is now very firmly settled that he will remain here a prisoner all winter. Whatever fate may betide him he will show himself firm and resolute in meeting it.

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF.—About the 15th of August last two horses, stolen from Raleigh, N. C., were brought to this city by a white man named W. R. Willis, *alias* W. E. Wade. The thief was accompanied by a mulatto man. The animals were sold to Mr. E. H. Jackson, who had no suspicion of the character of the individual from whom he purchased. Mr. W. H. Crow, owner of one of the horses, telegraphed to this city giving information of the robbery, stating that the parties had taken this direction.

The matter was placed in the hands of Lieutenant Hendricks, who recovered the animals. The guilty parties, however, had left the city previous to discovery of the horses. Since that time Lieutenant Hendricks has kept up a constant vigilance, and last Wednesday had the gratification of learning of his whereabouts. Officers Chapman and Hogan were dispatched in pursuit and arrested Willis *alias* Wade, at Orangeburg, brought him to this city and placed him in custody to await his trial.

Charleston Courier.

MARYLAND A MEDIATOR BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—A Washington letter says that "for many reasons a plan is being considered in Maryland bearing upon the constitutional amendment question, in which that State is to figure as a mediator between the North and the South. The Baltimore delegation to the Legislature have had private meetings and passed resolutions requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to take action on this question."

The Memphis cotton mills destroyed by fire on the 14th, were owned by Jessie Page and George Gheek, and were valued at $200,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of $95,000, principally in the Hartford, Conn., offices. The fire was accidental. Two hundred hands were thrown out of employment.